The Compiler.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHT AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

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THE COMPILER.

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The Muse.

THE PICKET GUARD.

"All quiet along the Potomac," they say,
"Except now and then a stray picket
Shot as he walks on his beat to and fro,
By a rifleman in the thicket.
'Tis nothing—a private or two now and then,
Will not count in the news of the battle,
Not an officer lost—only one of the men,
Moaning out, all alone, the death rattle."

All quiet along the Potomac, to-night,
Where the soldiers lie peacefully dreaming,
Their tents in the rays of the clear autumn moon,
Or the light of the watch-fires, gleaming.
A tremulous sigh, as the gentle night wind
Through the forest leaves softly is creeping,
While stars up above, with their glittering eyes,
Keep guard for the army a-sleeping.

There is only the sound of the lone sentry's tread,
As he tramps from the rock to the fountain,
And thinks of the two in the low trundle-bed,
Far away in the cot on the mountain.
His musket falls slack—his face dark and grim,
Grows gentle with memories tender,
As he mutters a prayer for the children asleep,
For the mother—may Heaven defend her!

The moon seems to shine just as brightly as *then*,
That night, when the love yet unspoken,
Leaped up to his lips—when low murmured vows
Were pledged to be ever unbroken.
Then drawing his sleeve roughly over his eyes,
He dashes off tears that are welling,
And gathers his gun closer up to its place,
As if to keep down the heart-swelling.

He passes the fountain, the blasted pine tree,
The footstep is lagging and weary;
Yet onward he goes through the broad belt of light,
Toward the shade of the forest so dreary.
Hark! was it the night-wind that rustled the leaves?
Was it the moonlight so wondrously flashing?
It looked like a rifle—"Ha! Mary, good-bye!"
And the life-blood is ebbing and plashing.

All quiet along the Potomac, to-night,
No sound save the rush of the river;
While soft falls the dew on the face of the dead,
—The picket's off duty forever!

Miscellaneous.

The Power of Silence.

A good woman in Jersey was sadly annoyed by a termagant neighbor, who often visited and provoked a quarrel. She at last sought the counsel of her pastor, who added some common sense to his other good qualities. Having heard the story of her wrongs, he advised her to seat herself quietly in the chimney corner when next visited, take the tongs in her hands, and whenever a hard word came from her neighbor's lips, gently snap the tongs, without uttering a word. A day or two afterwards the woman came again to her pastor, with a bright and laughing face, to communicate the effect of this new antidote for scolding. Her troubler had visited her, and, as usual, commenced her tirade. Snap! went the tongs. Another volley. Snap! Another still.—Snap! "Why don't you speak?" said the termagant, more enraged. Snap! "Do speak: I shall die if you don't speak!" and away she went, cured of her malady by the magic of silence. It is poor work scolding a deaf man; it is profitless beating the air. One-sided controversies do not last long, and generally end in victory for the silent party.

A Strong Stomach.

A western cattle dealer, who rarely had the privilege of sitting down to meat with a family, and who had never been in a minister's house in his life, was not long ago benighted and lost in his ride across the prairies, and compelled to ask for lodging in any house he could find. Happily for him, it was the house of a good man, a parson, who gave him a hearty welcome, and, what was especially agreeable, told him supper would soon be ready. The traveller's appetite was ravenous, and the moment he was asked to sit by, he complied, and without waiting for a second invitation, he laid hold of what he could reach.

"Stop, stop!" said the good man of the house; "we are in the habit of saying something here before we eat."

This hint to wait until the blessing was asked, the rough customer did not understand; but, with his mouth full, he muttered:

"Go ahead! say what you like! you can't turn my stomach now!"

An English Subject in Fort Warren.—The Toronto Leader publishes a letter written by Mr. J. I. Shaver, now a prisoner in Fort Warren. He styles himself "a loyal subject of her Majesty," says that he is guilty of no offence against the United States government, and wants his friends to demand his release.

Cannon at Cairo.—It is stated there are already one hundred and sixty-four pieces of cannon at Cairo, none of which are less than 32 pounders, and over one hundred tons of ammunition have arrived.

A telegram announces that Mr. Lovejoy has reported to the House a homestead bill. If Mr. Lovejoy would confine himself within his own homestead, the Providence Post thinks 't would be a blessing to the country.

A Good Story.

Between eighty and ninety years ago there lived in Connecticut valley two farmers, one of whom was named Hunt and the other Clark. The former in early life had been a man of strong will and somewhat hasty and violent temper. Sometimes he had been seen beating his oxen over their heads with the handle of his whip, in a way to excite the pity of the bystanders, and when expostulated with excused himself by saying that he had the most fractious team in town. By and by an alteration took place in the temper of farmer Hunt. He became mild and forbearing, at equal pace with himself.

In the course of a few years the two farmers were chosen deacons of the church and they both adorned their profession. About the time of their election, a grievous famine prevailed in the valley, and the farmers generally were employed in laying up their corn to plant the ensuing season. A poor man living in town, went to Deacon Hunt and said: "I have come to buy a bushel of corn. Here is the money; it is all I can gather." The deacon told him he could not spare a bushel for love or money. He was keeping double the usual *quantity for* seed corn the next year, and had to stint his own family. The man urged his suit in vain. At last he said, "Deacon, if you do not let me have the corn, I shall curse you." "Curse me!" replied the deacon, "how dare you do so?" "Because," said the man, "the Bible says so." "Nonsense," exclaimed the deacon; "there is no such thing in the Bible." "Yes, there is," replied the poor man. "Well," said the deacon, "if you can find such a text, I'll give you a bushel of corn."

They went to the house, when the poor man went to the old family Bible, turned to Proverbs 11:26, and read, "He that withholdeth the corn, the people shall curse him: but blessings shall be upon the head that selleth."

The deacon was fairly caught. "Come along, and I will be as good as my word." He took him to the corn house, measured out a bushel of corn and helped the man to put it on his shoulder, and just before his departure, being somewhat of a wag, he said with a twinkle of the eye, "I say, neighbor, after you have carried this corn home, go to Deacon Clark and curse him out of a bushel."

Didn't Like a Soldier for a Son-in-Law.—A few years since, Gen. McClellan offered his hand in marriage to Miss Ellen Marcy, a beautiful and accomplished daughter of Col. Marcy, of the U. S. A. Col. Marcy objected to the union, on the sole ground that he could not consent to the marriage of his daughter to any gentleman belonging to the army. McClellan at once resigned his commission, and accepted the place of Chief Engineer upon the Illinois Central Railroad at a salary of $8,000 a year, and three years since he was married to Miss Marcy, and now, having re-entered the army, is General Commanding-in-Chief.

A patriotic landlady, says by one of our exchanges, in her desire to emulate the generosity of city governments and other corporations in continuing the wages of absent soldiers, has given notice that if any of her boarders will enlist, she will allow their board to *run right on*, all the time. Can the spirit of generous devotion to the interests of the country go any further than this?

Fugitive Slave Case.—A Clergyman Punished.—Rev. Geo. Gordon, president of Iberia College, Ohio, has been convicted of resisting a U. S. Marshal in an attempt to capture a fugitive slave, and sentenced to imprisonment for six months, and payment of a fine and the costs of prosecution, amounting to fifteen hundred dollars.

Charles Sumner, U. S. Senator from Massachusetts, was invited to deliver an address before the Soldiers' Relief Society of Haverhill, Mass., a short time since, and did so. And *he charged and received $25 for his services!* If any man in this country has done a meaner thing considering all the circumstances, we have failed to notice it.

In his last message Gov. Letcher says, that Virginia has now in the field 70,000 rebels, and that the expenditures of the State since April last have been six millions of dollars. He deplores the defection of Western Virginia and the unhappy condition of Maryland, but declares that there can be no compromise with the "Lincoln Government." The war is to be war to the death.

A New Counterfeit.—The bogus bill is out of the denomination of $2, and purports to be the issue of the Farmers' Bank of Schuylkill County. On the lower right corner is a medallion of Washington, and on the right end a female figure in a standing position. Let our merchants and citizens generally keep a look out for the new deception; it is reported to be well executed.

A Good Suggestion.—We endorse the suggestion of a cotemporary that each subscriber to a good newspaper, after the family have read it, should put it up and send it with a one cent stamp to some friend in the army. Nothing is more welcome to the soldier than a home newspaper which gives all the local news, deaths, marriages, &c.

Fancy runs most furiously when a guilty conscience drives it.

The venom of a slanderous tongue ultimately poisons its own possessor.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Chase, the Secetary of the Treasury, submitted his annual report to Congress, on Monday week. The report is very lengthy and one of great importance, as in it we have the expenses of the government placed before us and the suggestions of the Secretary as to how the money is to be raised to meet the indebtedness. He says the expenses of the government, on the present army and navy footing for the year ending June 30, 1862, will be $543,406,422. This amount he thinks will be raised as follows, viz:

From Customs, lands, &c.,	$ 36,809,731
Loans already realized	197,242,588
Loans authorized,	75,449,675
Proceeds of direct tax,	20,000,000
Total,	$329,501,994

This leaves a deficit of $213,904,428, to be provided for. This deficit he proposes to raise in three ways. The direct taxes of the loyal States to furnish twenty millions; duties on liquors, tobacco and other luxuries, twenty millions more, and the tax on incomes, ten millions. To make up the balance he proposes that the government shall issue $150,000,000 in federal paper currency to take the place of our present bank notes.

In order to raise revenue he recommends the taxing of tobacco, bank notes, carriages, legacies, stills and distilled liquors; and a further increase of duties on sugars, tea and coffee.

He thinks the war will be ended by the middle of next summer, but still he makes estimates for another year of warfare, after *the 30th of June next. He estimates the* amount of the national debt on the 1st of July, 1863, at *nine hundred millions of dollars!*

Northern Disunionists.

There are a great many disunionists in the northern States—we fear there are a greater number than most *good* people are apt to imagine. These enemies of the Union are continually prating about "slavery being the cause of the war"—"slavery must be abolished before the war can stop," etc. Men who talk this way have no regard for the Constitution, and are as bad as armed secessionists. The Government has no authority to abolish negro slavery in any State, and were it to do so it would be an act of usurpation, alike despotic in character and ruinous in its consequences. It would destroy the Union [illegible] Not a State would be bound by that instrument, because its terms of union would be abrogated. The Constitution is binding upon all, in all its parts, or it is binding upon none. To urge the abolition of slavery by the government, therefore, is to urge disunion, to advocate secession, to demand a permanent separation of the States. Men who urge this suicidal policy upon the Government, or defend it before the people, should be marked as disunionists—as aiding and comforting the rebellion—as seeking to involve the country in common anarchy and ruin. They are recreant to every principle of constitutional liberty. Had there not been abolitionists in the North, there would have been no secessionists in the South. It is only the terror of northern abolitionism that makes the rebellion the solid column that it is.—*Greensburg Democrat.*

Ages of the States.

The following chronological table cannot fail to command attention at this peculiar period:

SETTLEMENTS.

1597. Virginia, by the English.
1613. New York, by the Dutch.
1620. Massachusetts, by the Puritans.
1624. New Jersey, by the Dutch.
1628. Delaware, by Swedes and Fins.
1635. Maryland, by Irish Catholics.
1636. Rhode Island, by Roger Williams.
1639. North Carolina, by the English.
1670. South Carolina, by the English.
1682. Pennsylvania, by Wm. Penn.
1732. Georgia, by Oglethorpe.

ADMITTED INTO THE UNION.

1792. Vermont.	1818. Illinois.
1792. Kentucky.	1819. Alabama.
1796. Tennessee.	1820. Maine.
1802. Ohio.	1822. Missouri.
1811. Louisiana.	1836. Michigan.
1816. Indiana.	1839. Arkansas.
1816. Mississippi.	1845. Florida.
1845. Texas.	1846. Iowa.
1848. Wisconsin.	1850. California.
1858. Minnesota.	1858. Oregon.
1861. Kansas.	

How they do it.—A letter writer from Washington, in alluding to the various methods practiced for the purpose of depleting the Federal treasury, says that the beef contractors are in the habit of feeding their cattle, a few days before they are inspected, with as much hay as they can possibly eat—they next furnish them with as much salt as they will eat, and then give them as much water as they can possibly drink. Cattle thus treated will average about two hundred pounds more than their legal weight.

Attention, Post Masters.—Some Post Masters are in the habit of returning newspapers to the publishers, having "refused" or "not called for" written on the margin, without giving anything to indicate from what office the paper is returned. All such officials are hereby informed that it is their duty, when a paper is not lifted, to inform the publisher by letter, giving the reason, if known to the officer.

That was a patriot wife of a Maine volunteer, who begged of her husband to keep out of a battle if he could. Probably his life was not insured.—*Bath Times.*

HIGHLY IMPORTANT from ENGLAND.

GREAT EXCITEMENT OVER THE SLIDELL AND MASON AFFAIR.

A Queen's Messenger Sent with Despatches to Lord Lyons to Demand the Restoration of the Persons of the Southern Envoys.

VIEWS OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

HALIFAX, Dec. 15.—The Europa arrived here to-day from Liverpool, on the 30th ult., and Queenstown on the 2d inst., where she was detained until Monday, by order of the British government. She has the Queen's messenger on board, with dispatches for Lord Lyons.

LONDON, Dec. 1st.—The Observer states that the government will demand from President Lincoln and his cabinet the restoration of the persons of the southern envoys to the British government.

Yesterday afternoon after five o'clock her Majesty held a Privy Council at Windsor Castile. Three of her Majesty's ministers, including the First Lord of Admiralty and Secretaries of State and War, traveled from London to Windsor by special train to be present. Previous to leaving town the three ministers had attended a cabinet council at Lord Palmerston's official residence.

The Observer says a special messenger of foreign affairs has been ordered to carry our demands to Lord Lyons, and will proceed by packet from Queenstown to-day. The public will be satisfied to know that these demands are for an apology, and to insist on a restitution to the protection of the British flag of those who were violently and illegally torn from that sacred asylum.

The Observer adds: "There is no reason why they should not be restored to the quarter-deck of a British Admiral at New York, or Washington itself, in the face of ten or twelve men of war, whose presence in the Potomac would render the blustering Cabinet at Washington as helpless as the Trent was before the guns and cutlasses of the San Jacinto. It is no fault of ours if it should come even to this."

Arrangements for increasing the force in Canada are not yet complete, but in a very few hours everything will be settled. In the meantime a large ship, the Melbourne, has been taken up and is now being loaded with Armstrong guns, some eighty thousand Enfield rifles, ammunition and other stores at Woolwich. It is not impossible that this vessel will be escorted by one or two ships of war. The rifles are intended for the Canadian military, and strong reinforcements of field artillery will be dispatched forthwith.

Lord Lyons' instructions, in which the Cabinet are said to be unanimous, are explicit and determined.

The Post says an acknowledgment of the error and a surrender of the prisoners will be received with great joy, but if the Federal government fails to do so, no man in England will blind his eyes to the alternative that England must do her duty.

The Times continues to assert that it has been Mr. Seward's policy to force a quarrel with England, and calls for energetic military preparations in Canada.

There has been a serious decline daily taking place in Canadian securities, amounting to 12 per cent.

The Times predicts three things to immediately follow the outbreak—namely: the destruction of the Southern blockade; the complete blockade of the Northern ports, and the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France and England.

The Patrie argues pretty clearly that France will side with England and recognise the Southern Confederacy, and take a decided attitude in the international question.

The Liverpool Post gives a rumor that Napoleon has been proposed as arbitrator of the question between England and the United States.

The Americans in Paris paid a complimentary visit to Gen. Scott—Mr. Dayton acting as chairman.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Washington off Cape Race.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Dec. 15.—the newsboat of the associated press has arrived from Cape Race with the advices of the steamer City of Washington, from Liverpool via Queenstown on the 5th, intercepted off that point.

Queenstown, December 5.—The excitement in reference to the Slidell and Mason affair continues unabated.

The Paris Temps repeats the statement that Napoleon has tendered his services as a mediator.

A letter from Gen. Scott in favor of maintaining friendly relations between England and America attracts much attention.

The exportation of arms, ammunition and lead are prohibited.

The Paris Patrie has an editorial foreshadowing the disposition of France to recognize the Southern Confederacy if England sets the example.

The Daily News rejoices that Congress meets before the English demands can get out to America, and hopes that the golden opportunity will not be lost.

A large number of naval vessels have been ordered to be ready for immediate commission.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS—BASIS OF THE OPINION OF THE JURISTS.

The London Times says the depositions of the officers of the Trent have been submitted to the law officers of the crown, and their opinion has been given that the proceedings of the American frigate are not justified by the law of nations. It is, we understand, the opinion of these jurists that the right of the Federal government, acting by its officers, was confined to the visiting and the searching of the mail packet; that if any men or things, believed to be contraband of war, had been found on board of her, the proper course was to take her into port and submit the question to the prize courts, which would hear evidence and argument on both sides, and would have decided the case according to precedent and authorities. The Times observes that this proposition seems so clear that it requires only to be stated to obtain universal assent. The cabinet meets on Friday, to consider what action shall be taken on the opinion of the law officers. We do not wish to speculate as to what steps they may consider necessary. If Mason and Slidell were wrongly taken, they must be restored with sufficient apology.

The London Times of the 30th ult. makes the important announcement that the cabinet has come to the conclusion that the act of the captain of the San Jacinto in seizing passengers on a British vessel and carrying them forcibly away is a clear violation of the laws of nations, and one for which reparation must be at once demanded. In all probability the first steamer will carry out instructions to Lord Lyons to demand reparation for the ill-advised act of seizing Mason and Slidell while under the British flag. Should this just demand not be complied with, we cannot doubt that Lord Lyons will, under the instructions of his government, withdraw with the British legation from Washington.

We hope, says the Post, that the U. S. government will at once disavow the act of their officer, and make every compensation in their power. Wild as are the words written and spoken by Secretary Seward, and reckless as the American policy not unfrequently is, we can hardly suppose that the northern States are seriously disposed to accept a war with England.

We have in the American waters including the Mexican expidition, and ships already there, a force amounting to not far short of one thousand guns, which we could largely increase with the greatest ease and rapidity. In one month we could sweep all the San Jacintos from the sea, blockade the Northern ports & turn to a direct and speedy issue the tide of war now raging. This is so obvious that we find it almost impossible to suppose that the Cabinet at Washington can commit an act so madly suicidal as to reject our earnest and positive demands.

NAVAL VOLUNTEERS AND ARMY REINFORCEMENTS.

The export of saltpetre and warlike stores was formally forbidden. It was stated that one ship with a large cargo of saltpetre for America had been stopped, and that the relanding of warlike stores, already shipped, had been required.

The naval volunteers were offering to come forward to proctect the honor of the British flag.

The London News says: "Beneath everything there exists an undercurrent of apprehension lest the American government really contemplate the desperate policy of seeking to fasten a quarrel on Great Britain, in order to gain a standing ground for abandoning its design of subjugating herself."

The London Times (city article) says: "The universal impression seems to be that, in the present unhappy position in the eyes of the world, the United States government can scarcely command themselves so as to regulate their course by the light of law, reason or courtesy, and that although this opens a wide field of danger, it should also stimulate all other nations to exercise the utmost forbearance."

The Newport *Argus*, speaking of the Thanksgiving Sermons preached in Boston, says: "If these sermons are to be regarded as the voice of the Boston Pulpit, they settle the question as to the object of the war, as the Pulpit understands it. They all unite in affirming that it is to put down the slave power. They all say so, in plain English. But the President, in the meantime, persists in declaring that such is *not* his purpose.—Now, why don't he just send these Rev. gentlemen down to Fort Warren, as he has other people who have borne false witness against him? He might do so without either making or breaking anybody, if the Fort didn't gain more than the Pulpit would lose by such an operation."

The President and the Union.—Washington letters say the pressure upon the President, to drive him into revolutionary and radical Abolitionism, has been great, very great, but he has withstood it so far, like a President, and his foot seems to be down. If now this policy becomes the fixed policy, and the South can read it, hear it, feel it, Unionism will crop out more and more, in Virginia, North Carolina, East Tennessee, and New Orleans. The cut throat policy of the Abolitionists is eternal war; while that of the President—"The Union must and shall be preserved,"—is the talisman of reunion everywhere.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company are playing a very large game at cribbage. Along the line of their road, twelve miles south of Chicago, they are building eleven miles of corn cribs, the capacity of which will be 3,000,000 bushels. They are to receive corn in payment for lands purchased of the Company.

A man in Boston is exhibiting a new invention by which he makes boots in fifteen minutes.

GREAT FIRE IN CHARLESTON, S. C.

BRANCHVILLE, S. C., 36 miles from Charleston, Dec. 12.—Passengers who have just arrived here report a destructive fire last night at Charleston. The fire commenced in Charleston last night, Dec. 11, at 9 o'clock, in Russell & Co.'s sash factory, at the foot of Hazel street, and communicated on the opposite side of Hazel to Cameron & Co.'s machine shops. Under the impulse thus given, and a stiff breeze, with a small supply of water, the conflagration assumed a formidable character, nearly equalling the most extensive conflagration on the American continent. The theatre, Floyd's coach factory, opposite the express office, the old executive building and all the houses between that point and Queen street are burned. The whole of one side of Broad street is destroyed, from Colonel Gadsden's residence to Meeach street, and a considerable portion of the city, from East Bay to King street, is destroyed.

Among the prominent buildings burned are the Institute and St. Andrew's Halls, Theatre, Catholic Cathedral and the Circular Church. At last accounts from Charleston up to five o'clock this morning, Dec. 12th, the fire had crossed Broad street, and was sweeping furiously on. The telegraph lines to Charleston are down, consequently we are not able to state whether the fire has ceased or not.

BRANCHVILLE, Dec. 12th, 5 P. M.—The fire is still raging. A thousand houseless persons are huddled in the streets. The express train left Augusta this afternoon, with provisions to supply the wants of the sufferers, and men to assist in controlling the fire. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

In extent, the fire, so far as known, embraced a district of the city over one-half a mile long by one fourth wide.

The city of Charleston has suffered greater disasters by fire than almost any other city in the United States. In 1778 there were two hundred and fifty-two houses consumed; in 1796 nearly a third of the city was destroyed, involving a loss of property to the amount of $2,500,000. Again, in the great fire of 1838, the loss was estimated at $5,000,000.

A Prediction.—The Mt. Vernon Banner says: "We predict that in less than one year from this time the Abolitionists will be denouncing President Lincoln as they abused John Tyler in 1841, when he refused to carry out their darling measures. And we further predict that the Republican party will go to destruction by the weight of its corruption, and that our present difficulties will be at length settled by the Democracy."

In consequence of the payment of several months wages to the volunteers of Lehigh county, by the Government, the County Commissioners have concluded to temporarily suspend the payment of the weekly allowance to their families, on the ground that if the earnings of the soldiers are properly appropriated there is no pecuniary assistance necessary from other sources.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* says that "New York city could send a petition with the names of 50,000 voters at least, and we think it safe to say with sixty-five *thousand, against the pet schemes of the Abolitionists. We have said that the* President might one day find his firmest supporters in the Democrats. The day seems to be at hand. Conservative Republicans and Democrats must rally to the support of the President, the Constitution and the Union.

Senator Wilson having got up a bill to abolish the office of sutler in the army, some law firm in Washington City has hatched a scheme to make money out of the sutlers by raising a large fund to defeat the bill. A circular soliciting money has been sent to each sutler. Will this be permitted.

The Albany Argus says Mr. Croswell's letter, which the Emancipationists have claimed as favorable to their views, "is an argument against the emancipation policy, and which declared that the advocates of emancipation are laboring, as effectually as the Secessionists, for the dissolution of the Union."

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says it appears to be well settled that Mr. Lincoln is President, and this being now fully understood, there should be no occasion for Cabinet difficulties hereafter like those which have just occurred.

A proposition for enlisting 200,000 additional volunteers will be introduced in Congress, and it is understood to meet the approval of the Secretary of War.

Ladies Included.—A few days since, Saxe, in making a speech at a flag raising at Albany, concluded his remarks by proposing three cheers for the young gentlemen of East Albany, through whose liberality the flag had been procured. As the cheers were about to be given, the chairman of the occasion amended the proposition of Mr. Saxe, so that the cheers went up for the young ladies as well as the young gentlemen of East Albany. When the voice of the cheers became silent, Saxe arose and gave an explanation and as an apology for omitting to speak of the young ladies in his original proposition for cheers, that he thought the young gentlemen always *embraced* the young ladies.

Intelligence concerning the contrabands at Port Royal is the old story, "doing nothing," "eating," "sleeping," "selling masters' chickens, sweet potatoes," &c.—They won't work for love or for money!—The N. Y. Express thinks when everything stealable is exhausted, they will steal from us, or work just enough to keep soul and body together, upon rations we sell them.

The railway carriages in France are now warmed very comfortably by means of the exhausted steam from the engines.

A Large Cannon.—One of the largest cannon ever made in this country, was cast at Algiers' foundry, at South Boston, on Saturday week, under the inspection of Captain Taylor, of the United States Navy. It weighed 30,000 pounds.

Counterfeit two dollar notes on the Allegheny Bank of Pittsburg are in circulation in the interior of Pennsylvania.

If time is money, some people have a good deal more than they know what to do with.

Those who heed not God's writ often often forced to heed the Sheriff's.

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!

The union of lakes—the union of lands—
The Union of States none would sever;
The union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the Flag of our Union forever!

H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 23, 1861.

Gen. McClellan's Threatened Resignation.

The story, originated by Thaddeus Stevens, that Gen. McClellan had threatened to resign unless the report of the Secretary of War was modified, appears to be without foundation. Mr. Stevens only said that he had heard the report distinctly asserted, without vouching for its truth. The Washington *Star* contradicts the whole story, and says it "grew out of the fact that it is well known here that Gen. McClellan, and, indeed, every other general officer now in the service on this line, whether regular or volunteer, is of opinion that for Congress to essay to make the war one for the abolition of slavery, rather than, as originally designed, a war for the restoration of the Union as our fathers made it, will be to insure the eventual success of the rebellion of Jeff Davis & Co."

Gen. Patterson.

General Patterson has demanded a Court of Inquiry. The necessary papers were forwarded to the authorities, on November 1st, but no response had been received. Recently the matter has again been agitated by the General, but, as before, without any definite results. It is stated that Gen. Scott would be affected by a Court of Inquiry called for the purpose of investigating the conduct of General Patterson in the Virginia campaign, and a Washington correspondent of one of the New York journals gives this as a reason for not instituting such an inquiry. The friends of Gen. Patterson on the other hand, allege that the demand for a court was preferred before General Scott left the country, and declare that an official report of the campaign must be obtained.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, says that President Lincoln recently made the following declaration:

"'Emancipation would be equivalent to a John Brown raid, on a gigantic scale.—Our position is surrounded with a sufficient number of dangers already. Abolition would throw against us, irrevocably, the four States of Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia and Maryland, which it is costing the nation such efforts to regain. We have our hands full as it is, and if there is to be any such suicidal legislation, we might as well cut loose at once, and begin taking up the arteries to prevent our bleeding to death.' My informant has given me these words that fell from the President's lips, as nearly as he could remember them, and thinks they are exactly what he said. He spoke forcibly and energetically, deprecating as worse than useless, from whatever point of view it might be regarded, the fanatical disturbance which the ultras of Congress are endeavoring to create."

The remarks here attributed to the President are as "true as Gospel," whether he made them or not. We commend them to the serious consideration of the *Star* managers, who may be said to be fairly in the Abolition current. When these tricksters shout "hurrah for the Union!" they *mean* "hurrah for Abolition!" just as their fellow radicals in Congress do.

☞ We are to bequeath a thousand millions or more of debt, growing out of this rebellion, to our posterity; that, just now, seems inevitable. Shall we bequeath them the *cause* of it, too, so that they may have a like contest, while National credit shall be impaired by the debt we are creating?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

We trust not—we hope that when this war shall have ended in the restoration of the Union and the rights of the States unimpaired, that the Abolitionists who are the original *cause* of our National troubles will never be heard of again except as a warning to future generations.

☞ G. C. STAIR, Esq., Editor and Proprietor of the *York Advocate*, died of pulmonary consumption, in that place, on the 11th instant, in the 39th year of his age. We were youths together, and during the years of our intimate intercourse, the writer had frequent occasion to admire his many high-souled attributes. "His upright character, his genial social qualities, his capacious and active mind, his public spirit, and the silent powerful influence of his unobtrusive moral excellence, all characterized him as one of nature's noblemen." As a man, a citizen, and a Christian, none stood higher. In full truth we may say of him,

"None knew him but to love him—
None named him but to praise."

Rest, friend of old! rest!

☞ Gov. Curtin, in compliance with an act of Assembly, has appointed Hon. D. M. Smyser, of Montgomery, Wm. McClellan, Esq., of Franklin, and James M. Street, of Allegheny, a Board of Commissioners to revise the revenue laws of the State.

The Anderson Body Guard.—A Louisville paper, announcing the arrival there of the Anderson Body Guard, says:—"They are the finest looking body of men we have yet seen. They are the flower of young Pennsylvania, being all about five feet ten inches to six feet in height; strong and hearty; picked men; one man from each county of the State."

☞ The Democrats of Detroit, Michigan, at the recent election, elected their candidate for Mayor, by about 400 majority, and seven of the ten Democratic nominees for Aldermen. The Republican majority last fall in the city on Presidential electors was 514.

☞ Hon. GEORGE A. CRAWFORD (Democrat) has been elected Governor of Kansas. Mr. Crawford was formerly a clerk in the Post Office Department at Washington, and a Buchanan Elector in Pennsylvania in 1856.

☞ Mr. Hosford, Dem., was elected Mayor of Lowell, over Graves, Rep.

Abolitionists Rampant.

It seems, says the Police Gazette, as though we are never to get rid of the everlasting nigger, but that he is to be dished up to us morning, noon and night, in such form and shape as our tormenters think best adapted to their malignant purposes. The President is evidently just and conservative in his policy, which does not suit these fire eating Abolitionists, and they are determined, if possible, to drive him to following their plans. To this end they are holding caucuses, offering resolutions in Congress, making speeches and cutting up various other antics characteristic of the race, but they are destined to disappointment, ☞ we do not beleive that President Lincoln will ever submit to become a party to their insane plans. Congress has no authority whatever to abolish slavery in any State; and if they should pass an act to that effect it would be void in itself, and we would be sure to elect men to the next Congress that would wipe the illegal enactment from the statute book. It is full time that something was done with the incendiaries, for they are really doing more injury to the country than the Secessionists, and if the President would direct his Marshals to take charge of one Lovejoy and one Stevens, who have obtained seats in Congress, and also about two or three hundred of their co-conspirators outside of Congress, and give them a berth at Fort Lafayette or Warren, he would do the country more good than could be accomplished by an army of fifty thousand men. These are the men who have been instrumental in plunging the country into war, and now they are doing everything in their power to prolong it, and to add to its horrors. They do not enlist either as soldiers or officers, for they fear to meet a hailstorm of leaden bullets; but they stay at home, seek for contracts or fat offices, and then occupy their leisure time in concocting schemes that must result in making the strife more sanguinary than the most blood-thirsty could desire. There must be an end put to their operations, and that soon, or more evil will ensue.

The Nigger in Congress.

Congress is devoting considerably more attention to the nigger than to the war.—The Republican political generals, who occupy seats in that body, and whose brilliant exploits at Bull Run are so well remembered, cannot remain contented with leaving our military operations in the hands of the officers appointed to conduct them, but seek to embarrass them by resolutions and suggestions that cannot fail to have a disastrous effect. Instead of this being a short and economical session, we are to have endless propositions and debates on the sickening slavery hobby, which will only help to aggravate difficulties. The Republicans have things now entirely in their own hands, and will be responsible for the whole management of the Government. If they shall postpone relief to our soldiers, if they cripple the efforts of our generals, if they extend the war, and distract the North, by dragging the slavery discussions into the Halls of Congress, as of more consequence than speedy peace, they alone must be held to account, and a fearful retribution will await them.—*Erie Observer.*

Defeat of the Abolitionists in Congress.

The Abolition leaders of Congress, last week, made an effort to pass a resolution to censure General Halleck for issuing his order preventing slaves in Missouri from entering the lines of our army. The resolution also aimed at modifying and altering the order. Stevens, Lovejoy and other kindred spirits, made speeches denouncing Sherman, Dix, Halleck and General McClelland for refusing to carry out the emancipation scheme of the abolitionists. But when the vote came, on the resolution, we rejoice that there were found in Congress enough conservative, Constitutional men to defeat the resolution. If the true Union men only stand firm in Congress, the deep laid schemes of the busy agitators will be thoroughly defeated, and the Union restored on a constitutional basis. This is what the people are now fighting for, and they will be content with nothing else.—*York Gazette.*

A Significant Remark of President Lincoln.—Said a leading Democrat of the West, the other day, to the President, "If those who helped to place you in power were as truly your friends, and as unselfish and honest in their support of your Administration, as those who opposed you, you would have less trouble." "*I begin to think so,*" replied the President.—*Providence Post.*

☞ The Somerset *Democrat* says: "The Chicago platform did well enough to carry an election, but it won't do to govern a nation by. Mr. Lincoln is gradually coming all right, and we expect that before his term of office expires he will be a first rate Democrat."

☞ Judge JEREMIAH S. BLACK has been appointed to the honorable and lucrative position of Reporter of the Supreme Court of the United States, in place of Gen. Benjamin C. Howard, resigned.

☞ Hon. JAS. X. M'LANAHAN, formerly of Chambersburg, died suddenly, at his residence, in New York city, on Monday last, mourned by a large number of friends and relatives.

☞ Wm. H. Johnson, a private in the Lincoln Cavalry, was shot on the 13th inst., for the crime of desertion, in the presence of 7000 soldiers. This is the first execution in the army of the Potomac.

☞ The New Orleans Crescent states that three eminent divines of the Methodist church have been commissioned to raise a mounted regiment of preachers for the Confederate army.

☞ The Southern Congress has passed a bill admitting Kentucky into the Southern Confederacy. Commissioners were appointed at Russellville empowered to act in behalf of Kentucky.

☞ Of all the Cabinet officers, the one most conspicuous in hostility to the emancipation programme, is Secretary Smith.

☞ Mr. Foster, the candidate for the U.S. Congress from North Carolina, has voluntarily abandoned his claim. The whole proceeding was a notorious farce.

☞ Christmas—on Wednesday next.—Youngsters, don't forget to hang up your stockings to-morrow evening. Bigsters can hang up theirs', too, if they wish, and then take them down the next morning.

☞ The sleighing is said to excellent in the northern part of New England.

President Lincoln Burnt in Effigy.

On the 6th ult., the first anniversary of his election, President Lincoln was burnt in effigy in the city of Zanesville, Ohio.—Not for any breach of the Constitution, not for usurpations of power, was this indignity offered to the President: but simply for doing what he had a *constitutional* and legal right to do—removing Fremont from the command of the Department of the West.

This removal is loudly denounced by Republicans and so-called *Unionists*, who were lately blatant for the support of the President in all his acts, as identical with the support of the Government and the Union.

Had a mob of Democrats, when the President suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*, assembled tumultuously, and burnt him in effigy, what a yell of indignation and wrath, reverberating across the continent, would have burst from the Republican and Abolition ranks. The cry of "Treason!" "Treason!" "Treason!" would have been proclaimed by every political anti-slavery newspaper, and every fanatic in the land.

The immediate imprisonment, if not the execution of the mobocrats, would have been demanded, as a just penalty for their audacious and treasonable amusement. It is doubtful, if such a scene had been enacted by Democrats a few months ago, whether the riders and abettors would have been permitted, at least in some locations in this State, to survive for twenty-four hours afterwards.

Republicans burning Lincoln in effigy!—The thought is startling! But times change and the bogus Union savers change with them. It is no uncommon thing for fanatics and hypocrites to vilify and persecute those whom they have once professed to love and worship, when they can no longer use them to effect their selfish purposes.—Certain Republicans and radical Abolitionists are now showing, by the abuse and curses they heap upon President Lincoln for removing Fremont, how deep and sincere were their loud professions of love and devotion to the Administration, the Government and the Union.—*Jeffersonian.*

An Outburst of Sympathy.

Some sixty negroes—and perhaps twice as many whites—are now confined in the Jail of Washington city. Most of the negroes were arrested by the city police as escaped "contrabands," and for various offences against the municipal authority of the city. Senator Wilson, having learned these facts, brought the subject to the attention of the Senate, and asked the appointment of a committee of investigation. Here a display of Abolition sympathy for the negro burst forth in all its glory. The old jail was an "Austrian Dungeon"—a "stinking, filthy, pestilential hole," worse than the "Black Hole of Calcutta." Now, all this may be true enough. But why have these philanthropists neglected so long this crying abuse? The Washington *Star* informs us that this "Austrian Dungeon" has been presented to the Grand Jury of Washington over twenty times within the last ten years; and we remember very well that while in 1854, '55, and '56, when the city was under the control of the "Blood Tubs," "Plug Uglies," &c., in other words, the Know Nothings, this old prison was filled with "Dutch," "Irish" and other white folks, Congress was perfectly quiet. The old jail was quite good enough for its denizens then. But now when Sambo is concerned these false-hearted philanthropists are filled with horror.

We had supposed that these fellows would be satisfied when they could raise the negro to a level with the white man: but now it seems that they are determined that the negro shall not be submitted to the degredation heaped upon white men.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

Not Counted in Yet.—Senator Hale, of New Hampshire, said in the U. S. Senate, not twelve months since, that in case of an appeal to arms between the North and the South, he would be counted in. Five hundred thousand men have left their homes to serve their country, but the distinguished Senator has not been counted in.—*Hartford Times.*

☞ Certainly not, Mr. *Times.* These Abolitionists are the greatest braggarts in the world, but they always take good care to keep out of harm's way. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, made a show of courage by assisting in raising a regiment, of which it was announced that he was to be commander, but when the hour for marching came, he found a more congenial place in his old seat in the Senate. Has any one ever heard of Garrison, Philips, Sumner, Wilmot, Giddings, Greeley, Wade, Chandler or Doolittle offering to fight for the defence of the Union? They prefer to remain at a safe distance from the field of danger, where they can criticise and abuse the officers of the army, and denounce the Administration for not thinking, like themselves, more of the negro than the white man. Like hellish fiends, they were not contented until they plunged the nation into the horrors of civil war, and now, cowards as they are, they will not peril a hair of their worthless heads in aiding to extricate the country from the trouble they assisted so much in bringing down upon it.—*Erie Observer.*

Showing the White Feather.

At the Republican Congressional caucus held on Wednesday night, Mr. Sherman, of New York, took the ground that we never could put down the rebellion with the bullet; that we must employ the slaves to do it. Had any person ventured to make the declaration three months ago that the united North, with its eighteen millions of free population and vast resources, could not put down the divided South, with but seven millions, he would have been branded as a coward or denounced as a traitor. But times have changed, and the loudest boasters are the first to show the white feather. Shame on the white man who thus seeks to impeach Northern courage!

☞ The Albany Argus says Mr. Croswell's letter, which the Emancipationists have claimed as favorable to their views, "is an argument against the emancipation policy, and which declared that the advocates of emancipation are laboring, as effectually as the Secessionists, for the dissolution of the Union."

A Feeling Illustration.—A very worthy clergyman of this city, in one of his sermons on Sunday last, dwelling upon the depravity of the human heart, and its exhibitions in human conduct, remarked that the night before it was evinced in the meanest of all possible phases by the robbery of his hen roost.—*New Bedford Mercury.*

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Wilkinson offered a resolution reciting a certain letter from Jesse D. Bright, a Senator from Indiana, to Jefferson Davis, and providing that the said Senator be expelled from this body. He moved that the resolution be referred to the committee on the judiciary.—He would, he said, have offered this before, but the Senator was not in his seat.

Mr. Bright stated that he wished an inquiry into the truth or falsity of the charges preferred against him by a licentious press. He courted investigation into all his acts, public and private, for the seventeen years that he had held a seat in this body, he was not conscious of having said or done anything that was unworthy of him as a patriot, a Senator, or a gentleman. He presented a letter, which was read, and which was addressed by him to a friend in Indiana upon the subject of the charges against him. In this letter he expresses his devotion to the preservation of the Union, while the Abolitionists were, in his opinion, making its destruction. No one, he says, regrets more than himself the situation of the country or is more anxious to restore its tranquility. But he also expresses his entire opposition to the coercive policy of the government. The subject was referred to the committee on the judiciary.

The Senate took up for consideration a resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Trumbull, for an inquiry whether any person had been arrested by order from the Secretary of State, in the loyal States, and under what law.

Mr. Hale suggested the additional words: "and for what cause."

Mr. Dixon deprecated the introduction of this inquiry. It would not, in his judgment, be the way to promote the cause in which we were engaged. The necessary process had not, in all cases, gone far enough. Open and avowed secessionists had been arrested. It would have been moral treason to have neglected this duty on the part of the Secretary of State. What were the facts? Our nationality was endangered, and, in the opinion of foreign governments, it was even now doubtful whether the government could be sustained in its present form.

Mr. Trumbull vindicated his proposition. He believed the government cou'd put this insurrection down by arms, and without the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act. But this was a resolution of inquiry merely, and was confined to citizens in the loyal States. He denied the right and the power of the government by the click of the telegraph to arrest a citizen and immure him in prison without the opportunity of defense or inquiry. An arrest at the whim and caprice of a cabinet minister, even if he were infallible, was a gross abuse, and ought to be corrected by law.

If power alone was to be consulted, a major general, or even a brigadier, might assume at the head of a force, to arrest the President of the United States, and confine him at Fortress Monroe. Innocent men had been arrested. If they were not innocent they would not have been discharged. Then why were they arrested? The President was the last man to assume despotic power. But we might have a man of different character at the head of affairs, and any assumption of despotic power ought to be prevented by law. It was just in such times as these that the foundations of tyranny were laid, [illegible] the plea of necessity.

Mr. Wilson expressed his regret that the Senator from Illinois had introduced this resolution, and deplored the speech with which he accompanied it.

Mr. Hale was rejoiced that the inquiry had been proposed, for he would never yield the right to inquire into official acts of the Executive. He had come into this Senate without a party and should go out of it without a party, if free inquiry into the proceedings of the government was to be denied by those with whom he acted. If the day should ever come when this government could not be sustained upon principles of constitutional liberty, let it perish. Bull Run had, he said, been to this government what the Hartford convention had to the party that avowed it. It had cast a shade over those who were concerned in it. But the country could better stand another Bull Run defeat than the continued course of inaction and indecision that had marked the conduct of the war.

Mr. Kennedy, of Maryland, thanked the Senator from Illinois for introducing his resolution. As to the State of Maryland, there had never been any considerable time when the civil power in that State was not able to maintain the supremacy of the law. The action of the people of the State at two elections illustrated their loyalty to the constitution and the laws. He would not vindicate treason, would not say that there were not thousands who were unfriendly to the government, yet persons had been wrongfully arrested. He instanced the case of a State Senator now in Fort Warren, who protested that no word or act of his could be produced to fasten the crime of treason upon him. He believed that the civil power has ample power for exercising its legitimate authority.

Mr. Doolittle moved a reference of the resolution to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. Pearce remarked that it was not pretended that there was any constitutional power to make the arrests in question.—He was in the dark as to the principle involved by exercising the authority. He wanted to know by what right the Secretary of State, sitting here at Washington, should by a dash of his pen immure persons within the walls of a fortress. Such arrests were not needed to restore the Union, which was a thing most desirable to him. But if there was no power to prevent such arrests then the vital principle of the constitution was gone, and he would sink into despondency and grief if they were continued.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, said there was nothing in the resolution which was a proper subject for reference.

Mr. Latham was against the reference of the resolution. He saw no need of maintaining law by trampling on law. The example was worse than that of the rebel States.

Mr. Fessenden spoke at much length, expressing the opinion that much weight had been given to the resolution. He justified the arrests as a general thing, but would not shrink from inquiry as to whether or not wrong might not have been done by the Executive. If arrests had not been made in the hour of peril, then our officials were not the men for the occasion. He would not have initiated the resolution of inquiry, but as it was up he would vote for it.

Mr. Doolittle desired the reference with a view to having a report as to who had the power to suspend the habeas corpus act.

After further protracted discussion by Senators Doolittle, Browning, Fessenden and Trumbull, the vote was taken and the resolution was referred—25 yeas to 17 nays.

In the House, "explanations" occurred between Mr. Conway, of Kansas, and Mr. Fouke, of Ill., the one (Conway) denouncing the other as a blackguard and a scoundrel, and the other (Fouke) retorting that he (Conway) is a disgrace to his State, a disgrace to his nation, and a disgrace to humanity. Here the matter dropped.

On motion of Mr. Duell, a bill was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to strike from the pension rolls the names of all persons who are disloyal to the government.

Mr. Vallandigham offered a resolution that inasmuch as the Secretary of the Navy had sanctioned the act of Capt. Wilkes in taking from a British steamer Messrs. Mason and Slidell—

Resolved as the sense of the House, that it is the duty of the President to now firmly maintain the stand thus taken by Capt. Wilkes, in spite of any menace or demand of the British government, and that this House pledge its full support to him in upholding, now, the honor and vindicating the courage of the government and people of the United States against a foreign power.

It was referred by a vote of—yeas 100; nays 16.

Mr. Wickliffe then called up his bill to raise an additional force to defend the borders of Kentucky.

Mr. Lovejoy would not now vote for additional soldiers. He thought we had more now than we knew what to do with at present. He thought if it was necessary to send a force to Kentucky, we could send them from the Potomac, as we have already enough to spare, at least twenty thousand for that State, which this bill requires. He said that every soldier that enlisted for three years' service should be placed upon the same footing as those of the regulars.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, could not vote for this bill. It had not been asked for by any of the departments of the government.

Mr. Dunlap, of Ky., said that Kentucky was still true to the Union. If Kentucky is to be the battle ground of this contest we want a force to defend this border State as our army passes on towards Tennessee.

Mr. Diven, of New York, thought it was time to put this rebellion down, and speedily too.

Mr. Lovejoy hesitated at first to oppose this bill when it was first read, because it might look as if he was opposed to it because it came from a slave State. He said the gentleman from Kentucky had said something about his being at Bull Run.

Mr. Wickliffe did not charge the gentleman with running. He only said the gentleman from Illinois was there.

Mr. Lovejoy said he was there, and he did not run. The defeat of that battle was not owing so much to the want of men as it was to the drunkenness of some of the officers.

Mr. Wright, of Kentucky, advocated the passage of the bill, when—

Mr. Lovejoy desired to know if the gentleman was in favor of enlisting all men who offer their services to the United States?

Mr. Wright said he was in favor of making this army just as large as was necessary for the necessity of the government.

Mr. Lovejoy desired to ask the gentleman if he had ascertained the necessary number of men?

Mr. Wright replied that it was not within the power of the gentleman from Illinois, nor the power of the President, nor the Commander in Chief, to tell.

Mr. Lovejoy said the question still came back whether, in the opinion of the gentleman, that this House should go on to enlist. If we do not know how many, we should not go on in this indefinite way.

Mr. Wright.—The gentleman thought so; no longer than last week he proposed that this House should be the Commander in Chief of the army, by offering a resolution to rescind the order of Gen. Halleck.

Mr. Bingham spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. Blair, of Mo., said we had not in one single instance met them but that they outnumbered our force. We have not driven them back one foot. He thought this ought to be conclusive for the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. Lovejoy replied that the enemy will not meet us unless they have a superior force.

Mr. Blair.—Why then does not our army advance.

Mr. Lovejoy.—We have no Generals.

He thought there was a broad difference between the State of Kentucky and that of Pennsylvania. The men of Kentucky are suffering by the hands of the enemy, and ask the government for protection.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. Allen, of Ohio, offered a resolution that when this House adjourn it adjourn to meet on the 6th day of January next.—Agreed to—yeas 60, nays 50.

Mr. Aldrich, of Minnesota, offered a resolution, which was passed, to abolish sutlers or sutlerships.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Carlile, of Western Virginia, made a speech against the emancipation of the negroes. Among other things, he declared—let this policy be avowed and he would undertake to say that the Federal army would melt away like snow before the rays of the sun, and that every loyal man, not only in the seceded States, but in every border slave State, would abandon the cause of the Federal government.

In the House of Representatives the resolutions of Mr. Elliott, Mr. Stevens and all others included in the same special order, proposing the emancipation of the slaves, were, on motion of Mr. Kellogg, referred to the Judiciary Committee by a vote of yeas 77, nays 57. It is to be hoped that this is the last of them, and that Congress will now set to work and transact the really important business of the session.

Nothing of interest transpired in either House on Wednesday.

In the Senate, on Thursday, Mr. Sumner presented petitions from Abolitionists of Massachusetts in favor of the emancipation of the slaves.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, presented a petition from citizens of Ohio, expressing confidence in John C. Fremont, and asking that he be created lieutenant general of the United States army.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to cause to be constructed twenty iron-clad gunboats.

Mr. Vallandigham offered an amendment to have the contracts for the building of these steamers advertised for ten days.—The amendment was rejected and the bill passed.

The Senate, on Friday, discharged the Judiciary Committee from the further consideration of the bill to abolish the Supreme Court. Good!

Both Houses adjourned until to-day—Monday.

☞ A dispatch from Washington states that if any conference has taken place between Lord Lyons and Secretary Seward, it has been of an informal and confidential character, as no official communications have passed between them with reference to the Trent affair.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says that it is well understood in political circles in Washington, that Mason and Slidell will be given up rather than have a war with England.

☞ Several of our Littlestown friends do some big shooting. A few days ago, a small party went out along the mountain in Frederick county, Messrs. JOSHUA PRICE and HARRY KLINE among them, and in two days bagged 259 Partridges, 1 Pheasant, and 4 Rabbits! Beat that who can—and give us the particulars. We knock under—flat!

By the way—Mr. PRICE has placed us under obligations for the present of another "mess" of Partridges, including a *white* one, the only one of the color we ever saw—and certainly very rare. The birds were large and plump, and not at all "hard to take."

Local Items.

RELIEF FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The ladies of Adams are not behind those of our sister counties in contributing to the comfort of the sick and wounded soldiers—indeed, they are ahead of most of them. Their more recent efforts "foot up" after this gratifying fashion:

The Relief Association of this place, on Saturday week, forwarded two boxes to Baltimore, for the use of the Sick and Wounded Soldiers there, containing the following articles:

4 comforts, 1 pair of blankets, 3 pair of sheets, 17 pair of pillow cases, 22 pillows, 18 pair of woolen socks, 18 pair of hospital slippers, 4 gentlemen's dressing gowns, 2 bed gowns, 13 canton flannel shirts, 10 muslin shirts, 13 pair of canton flannel drawers, 1 linen collar, 5 needle bags, 13 pocket handkerchiefs, 12 towels, 5 pieces of soap, 16 quarts of dried fruit, bundles of linen, illustrated papers, 7 bottles wine, 1 bottle cologne, 7 cans of peaches, 3 cans of tomatoes, 5 boxes malta suet, 18 jars and cans of jelly and fruit.

The Ladies of Hunterstown have filled, and forwarded to Washington, a large box, made up as follows:

1 coverlet, 10 comforts, 10 blankets, 42 pair drawers, 36 canton flannel shirts, 4 canton flannel bed gowns, 40 pair woolen socks, 9 pair cotton socks, 12 pillows and cushions, 17 linen towels, 12 cotton towels, 2 dozen pocket-handkerchiefs, 1 box of lint bandages, linen cloths, 4 pillow-cases, 1 dress wrapper, 1 dozen pieces soap, 2 bottles raspberry vinegar and syrup, 5 jars of jams and jellies, rice, farina, corn starch, water and soda crackers, tracts, papers, 32 quarts dried peaches, 32 quarts dried cherries, 4 quarts dried pears, combs, brushes, &c., &c.

The Fairfield Association has forwarded to the Washington Commission, two boxes, containing the annexed articles:

80 quarts fruit, apples, peaches, &c., &c., 10 glasses and 4 jars jelly, 1 cheese, 3 papers farina, 6 papers corn starch, lot of white pudding, lot of domestic soap, lot of castile soap, lot of linen and cotton bandages, lot of magazines, newspapers, tracts, &c., lot of flavoring extracts, 20 feather pillows, with cases, 10 pair of pillow cases, 10 woolen blankets, 17 comforts, 12 canton flannel undershirts, 13 flannel undershirts, 22 pair canton flannel drawers, 64 pair men's woolen stockings, 2 pair men's cotton stockings, 18 linen towels, 23 linen handkerchiefs, 13 sheets, 8 bed gowns, 19 muslin shirts, box containing thread, buttons, &c., 1 loaf of sugar, 2 bottles Lisbon wine, lot of stationery.

The following is a correct list of the officers of the Fairfield Association:

President—Mrs. R. C. Swope.
Vice President—Mrs. Judge McGinley.
Treasurer—Mrs. D. Sullivan.
Secretary—Miss Margaretta McGinley.
Managers—Mrs. I. Robinson, Mrs. A. H. McCreary, Mrs. A. Marshall, Mrs. John C. Shertzer, Miss Jane A. McGinley, Miss Eliza Lawver, Miss Mary B. McGinley.

The officers of the New Oxford Association are:

President—Mrs. George Hersh.
Vice President—Mrs. Peter Diehl.
Secretary—Mrs. Wm. D. Himes.
Treasurer—Mrs. Jno. R. Hersh.
Managers—Mrs. Jas. Townsend, Mrs. Frank. Hersh, Mrs. J. S. Gitt, Mrs. Thomas Himes, Mrs. Dr. Hendrix, Mrs. A. F. Gitt, Mrs. F. Sherman, Mrs. John Busnitz, Mrs. J. Heagy, Miss E. Miley, Miss Hattie Gallagher and Miss Kate Stock.

This Association has also made handsome contributions, having forwarded two boxes to Washington, containing the following:

2 pairs of blankets, 7 comforts, 4 wrappers, 8 pillows, 3 pairs cloth slippers, 8 linen handkerchiefs, 7 gingham handkerchiefs, 3 boxes of lint, a lot of linen bandages, &c., 3 linen sheets, 11 linen towels, 14 cotton pads, 8 small feather pillows, 25 pillow cases, 4 quilts, 25 pairs of woolen socks, 2 pairs of cotton socks, 5 woolen shirts, 3 pairs woolen drawers, 8 pairs cotton flannel drawers, 3 cotton flannel bed gowns, 1 muslin bed gown, 4 bottles wine, 6 mugs sheep suet, 1 can peach butter, 1 can quince butter, 1 can tomatoes, 4 packs tea, 42 quarts dried fruit, apples, cherries, elder berries, &c., a lot of books, magazines, &c., &c.

Acknowledgment.

Office of Sanitary Commission,
Washington, D. C., Dec. 9, '61.

Madam:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, in good condition, of a box of hospital supplies, as per your favor of the 4th instant, on behalf of the Ladies' Union Relief Society, of New Oxford.

The articles will be devoted, as intended, to the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers of the U. S. Volunteer and Militia forces, in whose behalf, and that of the Commission, I most cordially thank the donors. I am, Madam, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

ALFRED J. BLOW, Ass't. Sec'y.

To Mrs. M. L. Hines, New Oxford, Adams county, Pa.

The Christmas present to Capt. Horner's Cavalry is to be forwarded to-day, and will no doubt be creditable to the Ladies of our town, who have the matter in hand.

We may presume to say that the Ladies are sincerely thankful to all who have contributed to the above praise-worthy objects.

CAVALRY TO WINTER HERE.—Hon. E. MCPHERSON, in a letter to D. A. BUEHLER, Esq., says that eight Companies of Cavalry (N. Y.) have been ordered to winter at Gettysburg and in the immediate vicinity. Two Companies go to Bendersville Fair Grounds and two to York Springs Establishment.

They will arrive before long. The men will bring their horses; and will occupy such houses and stables as can be had.—Supplies will be purchased by the Quartermaster in the vicinity.

MUSIC.—We are glad to learn that Prof. HARRY intends forming a Singing Association in this place the first week in January. Prof. H. has done much to develope the musical talent of Adams county—his success in this line being of the most extraordinary character. He deserves a continuance of the public's respect and patronage, and we doubt not it will be liberally accorded him. Let the Association to be formed here have a flattering start.

☞ The Examinations in our Public Schools took place last week, the exercises, which were interesting, attracting a large number of visitors. An appropriate Lecture was delivered on Friday afternoon, by JNO. C. ELLIS, Esq., County Superintendent of Common Schools, which is highly spoken of.

BIG HOGS.—Mr. JOHN BUDDY, of Germany township, on Monday last, slaughtered an exceedingly fine Porker—eighteen months old, and weighing 519 pounds!

Mr. JOHN WEIGLE, of this place, slaughtered a Hog, a few weeks since, the weight which was 435 pounds.

☞ The Gas has been taken into the Methodist Church of this place, and the building was illuminated with gas for the first time on Sunday evening week.

IMPORTANT FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

THE REBELS, UNDER JACKSON, ABOUT TO CROSS THE POTOMAC.

FREDERICK, Md., Dec. 17.—Advices from Williamsport last night show that considerable disquiet exists along the river line.—Shots are continually passing between the enemy and Col. Leonard's men. The reports as to the enemy's numbers and intentions are contradictory and unreliable. One statement is that Gen. Jackson, with his brigade largely reinforced, is at Falling Waters, but other intelligence does not appear to corroborate it. It is evident that Gen. Kelly's advance from Romney towards Winchester, and the approaching opening of the railroad from Cumberland to Hancock, together with the recent movements of Gen. Banks' column, has caused great consternation on the other side. Gen. Kelly has daily skirmishes with the rebel advanced guard, but he progresses slowly and steadily towards Winchester. If it be true that the Strasburg and Winchester railway connection has been completed, the enemy will undoubtedly receive heavy reinforcements, immediately, and a hard fought battle of considerable magnitude be the result.

FREDERICK, (Md.,) Dec. 18.—A gentleman, arrived from Williamsport late last night, reports that Gen. Jackson's brigade, largely reinforced, and supposed to amount to 9,000 men, was at Falling Waters. At nine o'clock last evening fifty-one wagons, belonging to the rebels, were backed down to the shore, and a boat from each was quietly launched into the river. Two of the boats were of large size, for the transportation of Jackson's artillery. At this juncture, our informant left for Gen. Banks' headquarters. He thinks that Jackson's object is to cross over and make a dash on Williamsport, and secure the stores and arms there. He informed Col. Leonard of all that was transpiring, and thinks that the latter has taken full precautions to prevent it, by moving the stores, etc., to a more secure place, and that he also took steps to concentrate all his available force to prevent the passage of the river. Our informant passed the Fifth Connecticut Regiment *en route* for Williamsport, two miles northwest of Boonsboro, and sixteen miles from Williamsport, and Best's battery less than a mile in the rear.

Later intelligence states that Best's battery reached Williamsport at 6 o'clock A. M., having passed the Connecticut regiment on the route.

Our informant met at Dam No. 4, yesterday, a deserter from Jackson's brigade, a resident from Rappahannock county, Va., who said Jackson had not less than 15,000 men, but this is considered an exaggeration by our informant, who had for one hour a good view of Jackson's whole command.—The deserter stated that Jackson's regulars, including a Georgia regiment which had just joined him, were determined to go to the devil with their commander, but the militia were equally obstinate in refusing to cross the river.

This morning on the receipt of this intelligence by General Banks, orders were issued to the Third Brigade, under General Williams, to be prepared to perform a forced march to Williamsport, at a moment's notice, but up to 10 o'clock this morning the brigade had not moved, but was in readiness to leave at any time.

LATER.—It is reported on the street that one regiment only is about to move, which indicates that Jackson has not sufficient strength to execute his threat, but has probably tried the experiment and met with a check.

Firing was heard at 6 o'clock, the hour at which Best's Battery had probably reached the river opposite Falling Waters. Passengers by the Hagerstown stage, which left at 6 o'clock, heard rumors of firing at Falling Waters, and a thousand other reports are afloat, but nothing authentic.

The Frederick *Union* says that Capts. Cole's and Horner's Cavalry Companies left Frederick at 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening in haste for Williamsport.

WILLIAMSPORT, Dec. 20th.—Affairs in and around this vicinity are quiet, though we expect to have an exchange of shots with the enemy at Dam No. 5, and Falling Waters.

There is not the least danger of Gen. Jackson's rebel force attempting to cross the river. A deserter says he has been ordered to destroy Dam No. 5, at any sacrifice.

Col. Leonard's forces are so disposed as to prevent any danger of a surprise.

A SHARP CONFLICT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—This morning at 6 o'clock, a portion of Gen. McCall's Division proceeded in the direction of Drainsville on a foraging expedition and also for the purpose of making a reconnoisance in that locality. Drainsville is about midway between Gen. McCall's headquarters and Leesburg.

On arriving in that vicinity our troops encountered the enemy, who had four regiments of infantry—South Carolinians, Alabamians and Kentuckians, with a battery of six pieces of artillery and a regiment of cavalry, under command of Gen. Stewart.

The only troops on our side engaged in the affair were Gen. Ord's Brigade, the First Rifles and Eustis' Battery of four guns.

The enemy were completely routed and fled precipitately after a fight of an hour and a half, leaving two caissons and a quantity of small arms, blankets, great coats, etc. More than our troops could carry away.

After the enemy had retreated, Gen. McCall sent two officers to count the rebels killed and wounded, when it was ascertained that they had left on the field 57 killed and 22 wounded. Three of the latter died on being removed, making their loss 60 killed and 19 wounded—a total of 79 killed and wounded, and they no doubt carried off many. They also left on the field many horses disabled.

Our men also brought in some prisoners besides the wounded.

Our loss is, as near as can be ascertained at present, about ten killed and fifteen wounded.

The expedition returned to their camp at Langley's, at 9 o'clock to-night.

☞ Col. Davis had a brisk skirmish with a rebel force near Milford, in Missouri, last week, when the latter, finding themselves surrounded, surrendered to the number of 1,300, giving up 1000 stand of arms, 65 wagons, 1000 horses, with baggage and supplies. Our loss was 2 killed and 8 wounded. The rebel loss is not known.

Arrested.—The St. Louis *Republican* states that, among the twelve Confederate prisoners recently brought in from North Missouri, is Mr. John K. Lincoln, of Clinton county. He is a highly respectable, wealthy and influential citizen of that county, about forty years of age, and a cousin of President Lincoln. The prisoner is charged with having permitted the rebels to secrete ammunition in his cellar, induced young men to join the rebel army, and otherwise giving aid and comfort to the enemy. He will probably be held as a hostage for the personal security or exchange of Judge Birch.

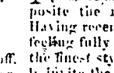
☞ The loss by the great fire in Charleston, week before last, is estimated at between $5,000,000 and $7,000,000.

Five churches were destroyed by the fire at Charleston—the Roman Catholic Cathedral, St. Peter's, Episcopal Church, the Cumberland Street Methodist, and the Circular Presbyterian Church.

The Mercury says that five hundred and seventy-six buildings were burnt.

The Confederate Congress has voted $250,000 to the relief of the sufferers.

☞ Answer to Enigma in last week's paper—[illegible]



Attack of a Rebel Force on Colonel Geary's Camp at Point of Rocks.

POINT OF ROCKS, Dec. 19.—At ten o'clock this morning a rebel battery of three guns, flanked with about 200 infantry, suddenly commenced shelling the encampment of Colonel Geary's Pennsylvania regiment.—About twenty shells, well aimed, fell amidst the encampment, the first within a few feet of Lieut. Col. DeKorponay, commanding. The six companies in camp were well deployed and entrenched, and the Twenty-eighth regiment battery immediately opened with two guns. Their first shot disabled one of the enemy's guns, and the second fell in their midst. Our battery then advanced and poured a continuous fire into them, silencing all their guns, and driving back a fourth one, which came to reinforce them. The rebels were driven from their position, and were soon in full retreat. At least fourteen were killed and many wounded. On our side we did not lose a man. The engagement lasted over half an hour. After the rout of the rebels we turned our guns on some houses near the old furnace, on the Virginia side, where about 150 rebels were secreted, and drove them out, killing and wounding a number. Our guns were admirably served.

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Flour	5 00 to 5 25
Rye Flour	3 50
White Wheat	1 15 to 1 25
Red Wheat	1 10 to 1 15
Corn	50
Rye	65
Oats	35
Buckwheat	45
Clover Seed	3 75 to 4 25
Timothy Seed	1 75 to 2 00
Flax Seed	1 20
Plaster of Paris	6 50
Plaster ground, per bag	1 00
Pork	4 75

BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour	5 50 to 5 62
Wheat	1 30 to 1 55
Rye	70 to 77
Corn	57 to 72
Oats	40 to 45
Clover Seed	4 62 to 4 75
Timothy Seed	1 75 to 2 00
Beef Cattle, per hund.	5 50 to 8 50
Hogs, per hund.	4 50 to 4 75
Hay	15 00 to 18 00
Whiskey	21 to 22
Guano, Peruvian, per ton	60 00

HANOVER—THURSDAY LAST.

Flour, from wagons	5 00
Do. from stores	5 75
Wheat	1 15 to 1 30
Rye	65
Corn	52
Oats	35
Clover Seed	4 00
Timothy Seed	1 75
Plaster	6 25

Special Notices.

A THING OF BEAUTY, IS A JOY FOREVER.—Who can be beautiful with a sickly pale complexion. Keep the pores of the skin free, and the blood pure, and your cheeks will vie with the rose and lily. The skin is formed with thousands of pores in every inch of surface whose office it is to carry off the impurities of the blood—the acknowledged cause of all diseases of mankind—when the skin is dry and parched—when it is covered with eruptions—when it is cold and clammy—when there is inward fever or inflammation—it is impossible for the skin under these circumstances to perform its proper functions, and to carry off the impurities from the body as designed by our Creator.

JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS remove these obstructions, and produce free and healthy blood, remove the eruptions from the skin, and cause it to brighten with the flush of youth and beauty. Beauty so much admired and loved. Beauty without paints and cosmetics—but beauty produced by health and happiness. Judson's Mountain Herb Pills are sold by all Medicine Dealers. [Dec. 23. 1m

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.—The sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these Pills have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure.—Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children.—Being sugar-coated they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of our remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that our Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis our American Almanac, containing directions for the use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Diseases which require an evacuant medicine. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for Ayer's Pills, and take nothing else.—No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

☞Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.—FIVE BOXES FOR $1.

☞Sold by A. D. BUEHLER, and dealers everywhere. [Dec. 2, '61. 2m

GREAT DISCOVERY!—Ample tests, both by able practitioners and chemical analysis, have demonstrated the great value of Prof. De Grath's beautiful combination, called "ELECTRIC OIL," for the relief and cure of pain.—But the people themselves are rendering their verdict in a manner both unmistakable and satisfactory. More than two million bottles have been sold in a very short time—a great proportion of those who heard others recommend it, who had tried it. That it's a splendid discovery is every where acknowledged, and nothing like it was ever before prepared. The only genuine Electric Oil is Prof. De Grath's, which is to be had at all the respectable Druggists in the cities, and at wholesale and retail, at the proprietors' prices of the agent here. See advertisement.

☞SHEADS & BUEHLER's Store is well worthy a visit just at this time. We doubt whether, even in our largest cities, so fine a display of Stoves can be found. Their large room is full of Stoves of every pattern; also, every variety of Hollow Ware, Sheet-iron Ware, Tin Ware, Planished Ware, Japan Ware—embracing, indeed, everything in the house furnishing line. deso, Sausage Cutters, Sausage Stuffers, Lard Presses, &c., &c. They are prepared to sell wholesale and retail, Tin Ware and Sheet-iron Warre of their own manufacture—keeping a sufficien, number of hands to supply any demand. Their assortment of Lumber is very large; also Coal of every kind.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

Pay of Volunteers.

A very important decision has been made by the War Department, in reference to the pay of Volunteers. According to the old practice, pay only became due from the date of the mustering in of the full company. This decision has been overruled, and now a soldier is entitled to pay from the day he enlists, and is not compelled to wait until his company is full, or the formal mustering in of his regiment into the service of the United States. This is a very good move. The old system deprived the soldier of a considerable amount of pay, and thus retarded enlistments. We hope to see the beneficial effects of it in our immediate neighborhood.—*Chambersburg Times.*

From Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, N. Y.—"*Brown's "Bronchial Troches."*—"It is five years since that I accidentally entered your store for some sort of a preparation for Hoarseness—the Troches, which you gave me entirely answered the purpose which I had in view. Since then in all my lecturing tours I put 'Troches' in my carpet bag as regularly as I do lectures or linen, and I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, except to think yet better of that which I began in thinking well of."

☞The Republican party is as thoroughly divided to-day as if they had two organizations. The honest, conservative portion, believe in prosecuting the war sustaining the President, defending the Government and leaving slavery to be disposed of by the Constitution. The radical crew, under the leadership of Charles Sumner, Greeley and the Independent, would now join hands with the Abolitionists and turn the war into a crusade against slavery.

☞Are white freemen capable of preserving the institutions of this country? If not let us acknowledge ourselves the slaves of slaves, by imploring the negroes to come to our assistance.

☞We see no possible good which can result from enforcing the law of piracy against privateers. It will only make the war more sanguinary. The privateers constitute the war marine of the rebel States, and as we treat their captured soldiers as prisoners of war we do not see any substantial reason for treating their captured sailors otherwise.—*Boston Pilot.*

☞A young lady of California, recently broke her neck while resisting an attempt of a young man to kiss her. This furnishes a fearful warning to young ladies.—*Prov. Post.*

☞It is stated that Ex President Buchanan has completed the first volume of his book in defence of his administration.

HO, FOR THE HOLIDAYS!—Persons wishing to treat their friends to handsome Holiday Gifts, or gladden the little ones with Christmas Presents, should call at E. H. MINNIGH's, in Baltimore street, near the Diamond. We have never seen such a collection of Toys, Confections and Fancy Articles presented to the public, as Mr. M. has now on hand. Teachers wishing to treat their Pupils will be accommodated at reduced prices.

MARRIED.

On the 12th inst., at the Lutheran Parsonage, Arendtsville, by Rev. J. K. Miller, Mr. JACOB M. WEIGLE to Miss CORZELLA E. GOODYEAR, both of Graeffenberg Springs.

On the 10th inst., by Rev. M. Bushman, Mr. CORNELIUS RIFE to Miss SARAH JANE BROUGH, all of Adams county.

On the 5th inst., by Rev. A. Essick, Mr. WILLIAM H. STEINOUR to Miss HANNAH ESSICK, both of Adams county.

Near Dillsburg, on the 8th inst., by Rev. A. Finefrock, Mr. ABRAHAM TROSTLE, of Huntington township, Adams county, to Miss CAROLINE EARNEST, of Franklin township, York county.

On the 12th ult., by the Rev. J. K. Miller, Mr. NOAH POTTORF, of Straban township, to Miss MATILDA LAWVER, of Franklin township.

On the 15th inst., by the Rev. P. Scheurer, Mr. ADAM BRAFMGART to Miss RACHEL BAIR, both of Adams county.

On the 10th inst., by the Rev. Jacob Sechler, Mr. WILLIAM FLICKINGER to Miss AMANDA M. SCHWARTZ, both of Adams county.

On the 12th inst., by the same, Mr. JEREMIAH ROHRBAUGH to Miss MARY MILLER, both of Adams county.

DIED.

Yesterday, in this place, MARY CATHARINE, youngest daughter of Jacob and K. C. Benner, aged 16 years 11 months and 4 days.

In Franklin township, on the 18th inst., Miss HANNAH HAKE, aged 25 years 3 months and 12 days.

On the 7th inst., near Hampton, Adams county, SARAH, wife of Mr. Ephraim Howard, aged 28 years 10 months and 18 days.

On the 8th inst., at the residence of his mother, in Menallen township, of typhoid fever, LOUIS H., son of Jesse Cook, deceased, and Ruth M. Cook, aged 14 years and 6 months.

On the 8th inst., in Menallen township, Mr. DAVID MEALS, Sr., aged 81 years 6 months and 24 days.

On the 11th inst., in Menallen township, JAMES ELLIOTT, son of George K. and Savilla Rex, aged 4 years 6 months and 5 days.

On the 13th inst., at the residence of her son, Rev. Adam Brown, of Reading township, Mrs. CATHARINE BROWN, wife of George Brown, Esq., of East Berlin, in the 88th year of her age.

On the 16th ult., Mr. HUGH WILSON, of Freedom township, aged 64 years and 8 months.

On the 2d inst., SUSAN, daughter of Wm. and Eveline Hamilton, aged 16 years 2 months and 6 days.

On the 28th ult., Mrs. ELIZABETH WILLS, wife of Mr. Henry Wills, of Emmitsburg, Md., aged about 47 years.

Houses for Rent.

TWO BRICK DWELLING HOUSES, on Chambersburg street, for rent.
M. EICHELBERGER.
Dec. 23, 1861. 3t

Estray.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Menallen township, Adams county, the 1st week in October last, a dark brown Bull Calf, with a white face, supposed to be eight or ten months old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away. JOHN BENDER.
Dec. 23, 1861. 3t

Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully informs those who are indebted to him that he intends closing up his business in the borough of Gettysburg, in which HENRY G. CARR has been acting as his Agent. He therefore requests them to call and settle their accounts immediately. HENRY JEFFERSON KRISE.
Dec. 23, 1861. 3t

Call at Samson's.

HAVING returned from the war, (the stock being somewhat neglected in consequence of Samson being sick,) but as A. BOLLINGER is at home again, a first-rate assortment of CLOTHING, &c., has been forwarded, which will be sold as heretofore at the RIGHT PRICES. N. E. Corner of the Diamond.
Gettysburg, Aug. 19, 1861.

Notice.

WE desire all persons indebted to us to call and make settlement, having made a change in our manner of doing business.
Oct. 28, 1861. FAHNESTOCK BRO'S.

Something New.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the residents of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has opened a WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE, in the room immediately in the rear of Mr. J. L. Schick's Store, and fronting the Square, where he intends keeping an assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER and SILVER PLATED WARE, SPECTACLES, CLOCKS, &c., &c.

Having been connected with a first-class Watch and Jewelry Store in Baltimore, for several years past, he is prepared to furnish every article in the line, at the lowest city *prices*, and all purchases will be guarantied as represented.

From a long experience in Watch-repairing, especially of fine Watches, he is prepared to do all kinds of Watch-work promptly, in the best manner, and guaranty the performance of it.

He will keep always on hand a large assortment of SPECTACLES, and Spectacle Glasses; and having much experience in adapting them to the sight, is prepared to fit all who need them.

HAIR JEWELRY made to order in the best style, and a great variety of patterns on hand.

JEWELRY repaired in the neatest manner.
JOSEPH BEVAN.
Gettysburg, Dec. 23, 1861. tf

Divorce Notice.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF ADAMS CO., NO. 7, NOV. TERM, 1861.—Whereas, LYDIA ANN BROWN, by her next friend J. M. WALTER, did file her Petition for Divorce, *a vinculo matrimonii*, against JAMES BROWN, upon which a Suphœna was awarded, tested on the 19th day of April, A. D., 1861. And whereas an alias Suphœna, issued in said case, returnable the 18th day of Nov. A. D., 1861. Now you the said James Brown, are notified to be and appear in your proper person in said Court, on the 20th day of January next, to answer the Petition of your wife, the said Lydia Ann Brown, by her next friend, J. M. Walter, and to shew cause, if any you have, why she should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony.
SAMUEL WOLF, *Sheriff.*

And now, Nov. 20, 1861, on motion, in open Court, HENRY A. PICKING, Esq., is appointed Commissioner to take testimony on the part of petitioner, fifteen days notice of time and place to be given by publication in one newspaper published in the borough of Gettysburg.
BY THE COURT.

TO JAMES BROWN: You are hereby notified that the depositions of witnesses will be taken, under the above Rule, at the house of J. G. GRASS, in Hunterstown, Straban township, Adams county, on Friday, the 10th of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 6 P. M., of said day.
HENRY A. PICKING, *Commissioner.*
Dec. 16, 1861. 4t

Jury List—January Term.

GRAND JURY.

Tyrone—James N. Pittenturf, (Foreman,) Martin Raffensperger.
Germany—Wm Staub.
Latimore—David P. Lerew, Wm. F. Bonner.
Butler—Samuel Houdeshell, Burkhart Wert.
Hamilton—George Slyder, A. W. Storm.
Berwick tp.—Jacob Klunk.
Berwick bor.—Edward Wenchoff, Sr.
Straban—John F. Felty, Isaac F. Brinkerhoff.
Gettysburg—Zachariah Myers, Alex. P. Baugher.
Huntington—James Davis, Eli Gochenour.
Mountjoy—Jacob Lefever.
Liberty—David Martin.
Conowago—Anthony Strasbaugh.
Mountpleasant—Joseph Spangler.
Franklin—James Russell, George Daywalt.
Union—John Diehl.

GENERAL JURY.

Reading—Michael Myers, James Dicks, Solomon Miller.
Mountpleasant—George W. Hagarman, David C. Smith.
Hamilton—Jacob Baker.
Latimore—Jacob Forcht.
Straban—Theodore Taughinbaugh, Moses C. Benner.
Menallen—Amos Schlosser, Francis Cole, Abraham Hoffman.
Huntington—Jacob Hartman.
Gettysburg—George Little.
Union—John Spangler, John H. Felty, Jacob G. Basehoar.
Hamiltonban—Peter Stoner, Jeremiah Stem, Daniel Snyder.
Franklin—Daniel Kuhn.
Mountjoy—Jonathan Gilbert, Sam'l Durboraw.
Conowago—Edward Slagle.
Cumberland—Henry Myers, John F. Currens.
Germany—George Stonesifer, Augustus Crouse.
Liberty—Henry D. Reiman.
Tyrone—Emanuel Fissel.
Oxford—Aloysius Marshall, Jacob Hare.
Freedom—John Baker, Jesse P. Topper.
Berwick bor.—George Strubinger.
Berwick tp.—Solomon Bechtol.
Dec. 16, 1861.

New Goods at Arendtsville.

THE undersigned have just returned from the cities with a splendid stock of New Goods, such as is rarely found in a country store, embracing CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Vestings; LADIES' SILKS, Coburgs, Alpacas, Delaines, Debages, Prints, Ginghams, Muslins, Flannels; Ready-made CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES; HARDWARE, Queensware, GROCERIES; DRUGS, Paints, Oils; in short such a general variety as cannot fail to give general satisfaction—and which they will sell for CASH, or at sixty days to prompt payers. Call in and see for yourselves—no trouble to show Goods.

Also, constantly on hand POSTS and RAILS.
PLANK & SPANGLER,
Arendtsville, Adams co., Pa.
Oct. 28, 1861. 2m

Another Victory!

FARMERS, take notice that H. G. CARR has the agency for the sale of SCHRINER'S IMPROVED FANNING MILLS, which have taken twenty-three First Premiums throughout the State of Pennsylvania, and the First Premium at the State Fair of Illinois. And also the agency for the sale of A. B. ZIEGLER'S CAST-IRON and WROUGHT SHEAR PLOUGHS, which have taken the First Premium at all the Fairs that ever they were exhibited at, which is some six or eight in number.

Farmers, the Mills and Ploughs are warranted to give satisfaction. If they don't, you are privileged to return them to the agent at Gettysburg. [Oct. 21, 1861. 6m

Notice.

THE undersigned, having a large amount standing on his Books for a considerable length of time, principally made up of small accounts, takes this method of notifying those indebted to him, that he needs money, and if his friends will call and settle their accounts, he will feel under many obligations to them.
Sept. 23, 1861. J. L. SCHICK.

Notice.

DANIEL REILLY'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Daniel Reilly, late of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOSEPH LILLY, *Executor.*
Nov. 4, 1861. 6t

Caution.

WHEREAS my Wife, Harriet, has deserted me—having left my bed and board on the 9th day of November last—I hereby caution all persons not to trust her on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debt she may contract. PHILIP THOMAS.
Oxford, Dec. 16, 1861. 3t*

Notice.

WHEREAS, my wife SUSANNAH, absents herself from my bed and board without any just cause, this is to warn all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date. JACOB FICKES.
Huntington tp., Nov. 25, 1861. 3t

Holiday Goods!

REINHOLD CALNE, Manufacturer of Fancy SOAP AND PERFUMERY, Wholesale and Retail, No. 320 Vine st., Philadelphia.—Keeps always on hand a large stock of
White and Mottled Castile Soap,
Barber's Soap,
Olive Soap,
Windsor Soap,
Honey Soap, ect.,
and a full assortment of PERFUMERY.
Dec. 16, 1861. 4t

Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, *on Wednesday, the 1st day of January next, (1862,)* at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

TWO LOTS OF GROUND situate in Petersburg, (Y. S.,) Adams county, Pa., fronting on the Carlisle and Hanover Turnpike and bounded by alleys on the North South and West, on which are erected a Two-story Frame Weatherboarded Dwelling HOUSE, a one-story and attic Back Building attached with cellar under the back building, large Roughcast Carpenter Shop, frame weather-boarded Stable, well of water near the door of the dwelling; also choice Fruit-trees on said Lot, and all other necessary Out-buildings. Seized and taken in execution as the property of WILLIAM VANCE.
SAMUEL WOLF, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's office, Gettysburg, Dec. 16, '61.

☞Ten per cent. of the purchase money upon all sales by the Sheriff must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down, or upon failure to comply therewith the property will be again put up for sale.

Notice.

MARY ANN SNYDER'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Mary Ann Snyder, late of Straban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
FREDERICK SNYDER, *Ex'r.*
Nov. 16, 1861. 6t*

The Spot!

SAMSON is still in New York, making purchases to keep full and increase the stock of his Clothing and Variety Store, on the Northeast corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, where sales are made at astonishingly low prices. Buying for cash, he can sell low for cash—lower than ever and no mistake. Call in at the Store, and ADAM BOLLINGER will wait on you with the greatest of pleasure, showing you Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c., of every kind and price. [Dec. 2, 1861.

Basket Making.

JOHN ELLOWER would most respectfully inform the public that he has commenced the BASKET MAKING business, in South Baltimore street, Gettysburg, two doors North of Danner & Ziegler's Store, where he has on hand a large assortment of Baskets—including Baskets for Sleighs, Wash Baskets, Market Baskets, &c., &c. He invites the calls of the public and promises to furnish but the best of work. Prices moderate, to suit the times.
Nov. 25, 1861. 3t*

Cannon & Adair's

NEW MARBLE WORKS, corner of Baltimore and East Middle streets, directly opposite the new Court House, Gettysburg.—Having recently arrived from Philadelphia, and feeling fully competent to execute all work in the finest style of the art, we would respectfully invite the attention of the public wishing to procure anything in our line, to favor us with a call and examine specimens of our work. We are prepared to furnish MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND HEADSTONES, MARBLE MANTLES, SLABS for Cabinet-makers, and all other work appertaining to our business, at the lowest possible prices. We do not hesitate to guarantee that our work shall be put up in a manner substantial and tasteful equal to the best to be seen in the cities, where every improvement which experience has suggested is availed of, and especially do we guarantee that our Cemetery and Grave Yard work shall be so carefully set as not to be affected by frost, but shall maintain for years that erectness of position given at the completion of a job and so necessary to continued gracefulness and symmetry.
Nov. 28, 1859. tf

Prof. De Grath's

ORIGINAL ELECTRIC OIL!—This greatest discovery is now creating a great sensation among the Medical Faculties of Europe and this country. It will cure the following (not everything:)

WARRANTED TO

Cure Fever and Ague in one day;
Cure Chills in five minutes;
Cure Croup in one night;
Cure Deafness in two to four days;
Cure Burns and Scalds in ten minutes;
Cure Sprains, Wounds and Bruises, in from one to three days;
Cure inflammation in one day;
Cure Neuralgia, Croup, Toothache, Burns, in ten minutes;
Cure Hemorrhage, Scrofula, Abscess, in ten days;
Cure Bruises, Wounds, Tetter, in one to three days;
Cure Earache, Stiff Neck, Ague, in one day;
Cure Felons, Broken Breast, Salt Rheum, in three to six days;
Cure Quinsy, Palpitation, Pleurisy, in one to ten days;
Cure Asthma, Palsy, Gout, Erysipelas, in five to twenty days;
Cures Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Stiff Joints, Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Scarlet Fever, and the lame made to walk, by a few bottles.

This Oil (De Grath's) is mild and pleasant, and is a great Family Medicine for children teething, &c.

ORIGINAL GENUINE ELECTRIC OIL.

Yes! it has cured more cases that were thought hopeless than any medicine extant.

Ask those who have used it, they will tell you that my Oil gave relief after all remedies had failed. When you ask for Electric Oil, be sure you ask for Prof. De Grath's, as it is the only legitimate Electric Oil prepared; take none other, as all others are imitations, and I will not be responsible for any, except my name be in writing upon the wrapper and my name blown in the glass.

READ THIS!

Mr. Livingston, of New York, Editor of the Monthly Law Magazine, wrote me that he was cured of a swollen and stiff neck by one application. The Oil was recommended by a lady in the Girard House.

AND THIS.

Mrs. Canman, Coates Street, above Ridge Road, called May 14th, and said that the Oil cured her of Neuralgia, Chill and Croup.

Mothers, supply yourselves! 25 cents per bottle, and doubt no more.

Mr. Campbell, of Montgomery county, Pa., bought a bottle a few days ago, and said he had used it in his family for swollen glands and swellings which generally appear in persons after having the Scarlet Fever. He thinks it ahead of all other remedies—and so it is.

Persons are daily calling at my office, 217 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, and telling me of its wonderful curative effects.

Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 per bottle. Large bottles the cheapest. This valuable Oil is sold by all Druggists and dealers in the United States. Use none other but De Grath's.

Sold by all Druggists. Depot 217 S. Eighth st., Philadelphia. [Dec. 16, 1861. 3m

Attention!

RECRUITS WANTED!—5,000 ABLE BODIED MEN AND BOYS WANTED to report themselves immediately at the rendezvous in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, and receive, at a mere nominal price, full uniforms and the necessary equipments for a winter campaign. I have taken special care to provide for the comfort of my men by visiting the cities and laying in an unusually large supply of
Overcoats of every description,
Black Cloth Dress Coats,
Cassimere Business Coats,
Pantaloons in endless variety,
any quantity of Winter Vests,
Undershirts, Drawers, Hoisery,
Gloves, Suspenders, Buffalo and
Gum Overshoes, and Gentlemen's Shawls.

—ALSO—

Trunks and Carpet Sacks, first-rate Clocks, 30 hour, eight-day and Alarm Clocks, Violins, Accordeons, Pistols, Revolvers, Knives, Pipes and excellent smoking Tobacco, Cigars, and Notions in endless variety. Now is the time to buy cheap. Call soon. Having purchased my goods cheap for CASH, I am prepared to sell them cheaper than they have ever been offered in this place before. F. B. PICKING.
Oct. 28, 1861.

MILLINERS and others will find a good assortment of Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes, Ruches, &c., at the cheap store of
A. SCOTT & SON.

Valuation and Assessment for 1862.

IN pursuance of an Act of Assembly passed the 17th day of July, 1842, the following Statement is hereby published by the Commissioners of Adams county, which exhibits the amount, description and value of the Real and Personal Property, Trades, Occupations and Professions, made taxable by the several Acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth:

BOROUGHS AND TOWNSHIPS.	Real Estate, 2½ mills State and 4 mills County.	Live Stock, 2½ mills State and 4 mills County.	Money at interest, 2½ mills State and 4 mills County.	Professions and Occupations, 4 mills County.	Professions and Occupations over $200, 1 per cent. State.	Salaries and Emoluments over $200, 2 per cent. State.	Excess of Furniture over $300, 5 mills County.	Carriages, 1 per cent. State, 4 mills County.	Watches, State Tax.
Gettysburg	226867	4540	47529	68785	5350	2800	......	1085	$36
Cumberland	257650	16081	16087	5005	......	......	......	2552	12
Germany	169373	10437	47687	10114	......	......	......	2785	12
Oxford	174207	8109	65476	19930	......	......	......	1222	7
Huntington	216997	17601	25650	11820	......	......	......	3240	9
Latimore	129311	9080	43431	4595	......	......	300	1896	2
Hamiltonban	234281	13184	18605	13550	......	......	......	1575	15
Liberty	142396	8488	8820	4845	......	......	......	1244	4
Hamilton	185176	10082	27021	9345	......	......	......	1395	3
Menallen	174863	17178	18976	9740	......	......	......	3660	8
Straban	265476	25449	46443	10275	......	......	......	5955	2
Franklin	252907	19730	41202	14193	......	......	......	3700	1
Conowago	202114	8932	29832	5350	......	......	......	2060	3
Tyrone	136863	10683	19602	4460	......	......	......	2697	......
Mountjoy	201002	14555	16927	5110	......	......	......	2373	2
Mountpleasant	260947	18044	23115	7200	......	......	......	3094	......
Reading	208269	18216	49146	6310	......	......	......	3705	1
Berwick	80942	4268	12717	3130	......	......	......	894	1
Berwick bor.	41277	2042	14555	4730	......	......	......	822	2
Freedom	16469	10736	19639	5190	......	......	......	2184	......
Union	212130	9432	68732	3667	......	......	......	887	5
Butler	159247	13126	25247	6230	......	......	......	2336	......
Total	4090988	268293	691730	213547	5350	2800	300	52963	113

JAMES H. MARSHALL,
WM. B. GARDNER,
EPHRAIM MYERS,
Commissioners.

Attest—J. M. WALTER, *Clerk.*
December 16, 1861. 4t

Public Sale.

ON *Saturday, the 28th of December inst.*, the undersigned, Executors of WM. GOLDEN, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, by authority given in the last will and testament of said deceased, on the premises, the following valuable Real Property, viz:

THAT DESIRABLE HOME, near Littlestown, Adams county, left by said deceased.—The Tract fronts east on the Turnpike, and contains 6 Acres, more or less, divided into 6 Lots—Limestone land, in a high state of cultivation. The improvements are a Two-story Brick HOUSE, with Back-building, a good Barn, Corn Crib, Carriage House and Granaries, Hog Pen and Hen House, Milk House, with a never-failing well of the best water.

☞It will be offered in parts or together, to suit purchasers. If not sold, it will be Rented on said day.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by
LEVI GOLDEN,
JACOB ALTHOFF,
Executors of Wm. Golden, deceased.
Dec. 9, 1861. ts

THE LADY'S FRIEND.

Godey's Lady's Book

FOR 1862.—THE WORLD'S FAVORITE.—*For 32 Years the Standard Magazine.*—Pronounced by the Press of the United States,

THE BEST

Lady's Magazine in the world, and the cheapest. The Literature is of that kind that can be read aloud in the family circle, and the clergy in immense numbers are subscribers for the Book.

THE BEST LADY WRITERS in America contribute to its pages, and we have some that write for no other magazine.

THE MUSIC is all original, and would cost 25 cents (the price of the Book) in the music stores; but most of it is copyrighted, and cannot be obtained except in "Godey."

OUR STEEL ENGRAVINGS.—All efforts to rival us in this have ceased, and we now stand alone in this department, giving, as we do, many more and infinitely better engravings than are published in any other work.

GODEY'S IMMENSE DOUBLE SHEET FASHION-PLATES, containing from five to seven full length Colored Fashions on each plate. Other Magazines give only two. Far ahead of any Fashions in Europe or America. Godey's is the only work in the world that gives these immense plates, and they are such as to have excited the wonder of publishers and the public. The publication of these plates cost $10,000 more than fashion-plates of the old style, and nothing but our wonderfully large circulation enables us to give them. Other magazines cannot afford it. We never spare money when the public can be benefited.

These fashions may be relied on. Dresses may be made after them, and the wearer will not subject herself to ridicule as would be the case if she visited the large cities dressed after the style of the plates given in some of our so-called fashion magazines.

OUR WOOD ENGRAVINGS, of which we give twice or three times as many as any other magazine, are often mistaken for steel. They are so far superior to any others.

IMITATIONS.—Beware of them. Remember that the Lady's Book is the original publication and the cheapest. If you take Godey, you want no other magazine.

Everything that is useful or ornamental in a house can be found in Godey.

DRAWING LESSONS.—No other magazine gives them, and we have given enough to fill several large volumes.

OUR RECEIPTS are such as can be found nowhere else. Cooking in all its variety—Confectionery—the Nursery—the Toilet—the Laundry—the Kitchen. Receipts upon all subjects are to be found in the pages of the Lady's Book. We originally started this department, and have peculiar facilities for making it most perfect. This department alone is worth the price of the Book.

LADIES' WORK TABLE.—This department comprises engravings and descriptions of every article that a lady wears.

MODEL COTTAGES.—No other magazine has this department.

TERMS, CASH IN ADVANCE.

One copy one year, $3. Two copies one year, $5. Three copies one year, $6. Four copies one year, $7. Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, $10. Eight copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, $15. Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, $20.

And the *only* magazine that can be introduced into the above clubs in place of the Lady's Book is Arthur's Home Magazine.

SPECIAL CLUBBING WITH OTHER MAGAZINES.—Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine both one year for $3 50.—Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine both one year for $4 50. Godey, Harper, and Arthur will all three be sent one year on receipt of $6 00.

Treasury Notes and notes of all solvent banks taken at par.

Be careful and pay the postage on your letter.

Address L. A. GODEY,
323 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.
Nov. 11, 1861.

Another Railroad

ACCIDENT!—The Cars off the track near York, but all safe!

H. G. CARR'S is the place! Ladies, just come and see his fine selection of Scarfs and Under Sleeves, Spring Skirts, Gloves, Stockings and, in fact, everything in the Hosiery way, very cheap for cash or country produce.

Gentlemen, a word to you also. H. G. CARR *has just returned from the city of Philadelphia*, having bought a fine assortment of Woollen Shirts and Drawers, also the very latest style of Woollen Comforts; in fact, everything to make people comfortable in cold weather.

H. G. CARR has just received a very fine assortment of Liquors, which he is selling very cheap for cash.

Don't forget the place—right opposite the Bank, in York street.
Gettysburg, Dec. 9, 1861.

LADIES, at H. G. Carr's is the place to get Gloves and Gauntlets of all kinds very cheap. Call and examine them. No trouble to show goods. [May 13.

TYSON BROTHERS have constantly on hand a large assortment of plain and fancy cases, gilded frames, gold and plated lockets, breastpins, &c., &c., which they are selling at astonishingly low prices.

Valuable Real Estate

AT PRIVATE SALE.—No. 1: GREENMOUNT.—This beautiful and very desirable country seat, adjoining the Borough of Gettysburg, on the road leading to Fairfield, is now offered at Private Sale.

The Farm contains 124 ACRES, more or less, 10 to 12 acres of which are in timber, and about 30 acres of meadow bottom; there are two young Apple and Peach Orchards on the premises, the land is the red granite soil, susceptible of a high state of cultivation; lime acts well upon it and can always be had at the Railroad depot, which is in sight, at 12½ cents per bushel. The improvements are a Two-story Weatherboarded HOUSE, with cellar, Back building, Bake-oven, Smoke-house, a large Bank Barn, with bins, Corn Crib, &c., together with all necessary out-buildings, in complete order; there is a pump at the door and a never-failing spring of water close by. Willoby's Run bounds the west end of the Farm. This property will be shown by Mr. John Horting, living on the premises, or by the subscriber in Gettysburg.

No. 2: CUMBERLAND FARM.—This Farm is also a handsome and very desirable property, situate on the Taneytown road, four miles from Gettysburg, containing 138 ACRES, more or less. About 30 acres are in timber and 25 to 30 acres in meadow. This land is also of the red gravel soil kind, clear of stones, easily cultivated, produces well, and is capable of being highly improved. All it wants to make it one of the best farms in the neighborhood is a good farmer and a little lime, which can always be had either at Gettysburg or at Littlestown, at 12½ cents per bushel. There is a young Apple and Peach Orchard and two springs of water near the house, and a stream of water crosses the south end of the farm near the buildings.—The improvements are a one and a half story Stone House, Bake-oven, Smoke-house, a large Double Barn, with Wagon Sheds, Corn Crib, Hog Pen, and all necessary out-buildings, church, mill and school-house all close by, in a healthy and pleasant neighborhood and good society. This property will be shown by Mr. Wm. Heefauver, living upon it, or by Mr. John Black adjoining. Terms easy.

No. 3: A VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY, containing 38 ACRES of land, 8 to 10 of which are in timber, situate one-half of a mile S. W. from Littlestown, the terminus of the Railroad. The improvements are a Two-story Frame MILL HOUSE, with Sheds, having all the necessary machinery for Merchant work. A large Two-story LOG HOUSE, with Basement, Stable, &c. This is a very desirable property and will be sold on accommodating terms. Mr. Thos. Biddle, living on the premises, will show it.—Call and see it. GEO. ARNOLD.
Gettysburg, Oct. 14, 1861. 3m

To Disabled Soldiers,

SEAMEN AND MARINES, AND WIDOWS, OR OTHER HEIRS OF THOSE WHO HAVE DIED OR BEEN KILLED IN THE SERVICE.—CHAS. C. TUCKER, Attorney for Claimants, Bounty Land and Pension Agent, Washington City, D. C.—*Pensions* procured for Soldiers, Seamen and Marines of the present war, who are disabled by reason of wounds received or disease contracted while in service, and Pensions, Bounty Money and Arrears of Pay obtained for widows or other heirs of those who have died or been killed while in service.

Bounty Land procured for services in any of the other wars. CHAS. C. TUCKER,
Washington, D. C.
J. C. NEELY, Agent, Gettysburg.
Nov. 18, 1861.

A. Scott & Son,

DEALERS in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Fancy Articles, Queensware, Groceries, &c., N. W. Corner of Chambersburg and Washington streets. We have just received our Stock of Goods, suited to the FALL AND WINTER SALES, to which we invite the attention of buyers of pretty, good and cheap Goods. For the Ladies, we have a good assortment of DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, TRIMMINGS, &c. Our stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Jeans, &c., for Men and Boys, is large, good and cheap.

☞Come one, come all, and examine for yourselves. A. SCOTT & SON.
Oct. 14, 1861.

Sands' Sarsaparilla

PURIFIES THE BLOOD.
SANDS' SARSAPARILLA
Cures Scrofula.
SANDS' SARSAPARILLA
Cures Stubborn Ulcers.
SANDS' SARSAPARILLA
Cures Strumous Complaints.
SANDS' SARSAPARILLA
Cures Mercurial Diseases.
SANDS' SARSAPARILLA
It Never Fails.

Ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla and take no other.

☞Prepared by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton St., cor. of William, N. Y.

For sale by A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, Pa.
Nov. 25, 1861. 1m

Notice.

ANNA McGINLEY'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Anna McGinley, late of Gettysburg, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same place, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
MOSES McCLEAN, *Adm'r.*
Nov. 18, 1861. 6t

Mrs. S. A. Chrismer

WISHES to inform the Ladies of Gettysburg and surrounding country, that she has received from the cities the most fashionable styles of CLOAK, COAT and SLEEVE PATTERNS for Ladies' and Children's wear.

Residence on Baltimore street, next door to H. H. Rowe & Bro's store, Gettysburg.

Pinking attended to at the shortest notice.
Nov. 11, 1861. 3t

For Exchange.

I WILL exchange TWO OR THREE FARMS either in Missouri or Iowa, for Real Estate in Adams county.

☞I will also exchange a valuable MILL PROPERTY in Adams county, together with 38 ACRES, for a FARM. GEO. ARNOLD.
Nov. 11, 1861. 1m

TYSON BROTHERS are making their premium pictures at prices to suit the times.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

MOUTH WASH,

A SURE REMEDY FOR A
BAD BREATH,
SORE MOUTHS,
CANKER,
DISEASED BLEEDING GUMS,
NURSING SORE MOUTH,

And the best specific now in use for any diseased condition of the mouth. It is particularly beneficial to persons wearing

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

completely destroying every taint of the mouth, absorbing and removing all impurities, insuring

A SWEET BREATH

to all who make use of it. No Young Lady or Young Gentlemen who is afflicted with a

BAD BREATH

should delay applying this remedy, for it is a certain cure, and is approved and recommended by every physician under whose notice it has been brought.

A BAD BREATH

is an offence for which there is no excuse while

DR. WM B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH

can be procured.

Many persons carry with them a bad breath, greatly to the annoyance and often to the disgust of those with whom they come in contact, without being conscious of the fact. To relieve yourself from all fears regarding this,

USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Cleanliness of the mouth is of great importance to the general health, which is often affected, and not unfrequently seriously impaired, through want of proper attention to this subject.

USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price, 37 Cents per Bottle.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1 Spruce St., N. Y.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTH POWDER.

This Powder possesses the
CARBONIC WITHOUT THE INJURIOUS PROPERTIES OF CHARCOAL,
and is free from all Acids or Alkalies that can in the least injure the Teeth.

ITS ACTION BEING ENTIRELY MECHANICAL—POLISHING WITHOUT WEARING THE ENAMEL.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S TOOTH POWDER
is recommended by all Eminent Dentists.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price, 25 Cents per Box.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1 Spruce St., N. Y.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTHACHE DROPS,

For the cure of
TOOTHACHE
produced by exposed nerves.

It is particularly adapted to all cases of children afflicted with TOOTHACHE.

Parents can relieve themselves from that distressing weariness caused by

LOSS OF SLEEP,

and their children from great suffering, by keeping a bottle of

DR. WM. B. HURD'S TOOTHACHE DROPS

in the house.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price, only 12 Cents per Bottle.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1 Spruce St., N. Y.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

NEURALGIA PLASTERS,

For the cure of NEURALGIA
or Toothache produced by colds.

LOCAL NEURALGIA

is immediately cured by their application.

They act like a charm, and are perfectly harmless in their nature; do not produce a blister, and leave no unpleasant results.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S NEURALGIA PLASTERS never fail to give satisfaction to all who test their virtue.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price, only 15 Cents each.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1 Spruce St., N. Y.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists. [Dec. 2, 1861. 1y

A Fresh Supply.

I TAKE this method to inform the public that I have received from the city of Philadelphia a FRESH STOCK OF GOODS, comprising all of the newest styles of

LADIES DRESS GOODS.
SHAWLS,
CLOAKING CLOTHS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
HANDK'FS,

as well as a fine assortment of
PERFUMERY AND FANCY SOAPS,
in fact everything that is usually found in a stock of Dry and Fancy Goods.

FOR THE GENTLEMEN

I have as complete a stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, GOODS SUITABLE FOR BOYS' WEAR, as well as GLOVES, STOCKINGS, HANDKERCHIEFS, NECK TIES, SUSPENDERS, &c., as was ever brought to this market.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings in great variety.

Visiting Cards, Envelopes, Note, Letter and Cap Paper.

Irish Linen, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Pillow Case Muslin and Wide Sheeting.
Oct. 28, 1861. J. L. SCHICK.

Town Property

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale the Property in which he now resides, situate in East Middle street, Gettysburg, adjoining S. R. Tipton on the west and Mrs. McElroy on the east, with an alley in the rear. THE HOUSE is a two-story Frame, Weatherboarded, with Back-building; a well of water, with a pump in it, at the door; and a variety of fruit, such as apples, pears, peaches, apricots, cherries, and grapes, all the most choice.
ZACHARIAH MYERS.
Nov. 12, 1860. tf

Chegary Institute,

1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE ST., PHILADELPHIA.—This Institute, conducted for two years past, in this city, by MADAME CHEGARAY and her niece MADAME D'HERVILLY, upon the same principles as the one in New York, established there in the year 1814, will re-open on Monday, Sept. 16th, with its usual ample and complete provision for the education of Young Ladies, under the direction of Madame D'Hervilly. Circulars, and all requisite information, can be obtained on application to the Principal.
Aug. 12, 1861. 3m

Notice.

JOHN FICKLE'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Fickle, late of Latimore township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Huntington township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
WM. B. GARDNER, *Adm'r.*
Nov. 25, 1861. 6t

THE attention of the Ladies is especially invited to a large and beautiful assortment of Ladies' and Misses' HATS, FLATS AND SHAKER HOODS, of latest spring styles, embracing Bonfertrue and Vernon, which we are offering at greatly reduced prices, at
April 22. R. F. McILHENY'S.

Advertisements.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to collections and all other business intrusted to his care with promptness. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond, (formerly occupied by Wm. B. McClellan, Esq.)

Gettysburg, April 11, 1859. tf

Wm. B. McClellan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in West Middle street, one door west of the new Court House.

Gettysburg, Nov. 14, 1859.

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the Northwest corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

DENTIST.

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stoever.

Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.

Gettysburg, March 20.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. ☞Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

Still at Work!

COACHMAKING AND BLACKSMITHING.—The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the Coachmaking and Blacksmithing business in every branch at his establishment in Chambersburg street. He has on hand and will manufacture to order all kinds of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SLEIGHS, Spring Wagons, &c., of the best material, and made by superior workmen. ☞REPAIRING and BLACKSMITHING of all kinds done at reasonable rates, promptly and to the satisfaction of customers.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for work at market prices.

☞Persons desiring articles or work in the Coachmaking or Blacksmithing line, are respectfully invited to call on

JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH.

Gettysburg, Jan. 24, '59.

Hardware & Grocery

STORE.—The subscribers still have a splendid assortment of HARDWARE & GROCERIES, at their old established stand in Baltimore street.

They have just returned from the Cities with an immense stock of Goods—consisting, in part, of

BUILDING MATERIALS, such as Nails, Screws, Hinges, Bolts, Locks, Glass, etc., etc.

TOOLS, including Edge Tools of every description, Saws, Planes, Chisels, Gouges, Braces and Bits, Augers, Squares, Guages, Hammers, etc., etc.

BLACKSMITHS will find Anvils, Vices, Rasps, Files, Horse-shoes, Horse-shoe Nails, etc. with them, very cheap.

COACH FINDINGS, such as Cloth, Canvas, Damask, Fringes, Cotton, Moss, Oil-cloth, Springs, Axles, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Bows, Poles, Shafts, etc., etc.

SHOE FINDINGS—Tampico, Brush and French Morocco, Linings, Bindings, Pegs, Lasts, Boot-trees, etc., with a general assortment of Shoemaker's Tools.

CABINET-MAKER'S TOOLS—a general assortment; also, Varnish, Knobs, etc., etc.

HOUSEKEEPERS will also find a large assortment of Knives and Forks, Britannia, Albata and Silver Plated Table and Tea Spoons, Candlesticks, Waiters, Shovels and Tongs, Sad-irons, Enameled and Brass Kettles, Pans, Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Carpeting, etc., etc.

Also, a general assortment of Forged and Rolled IRON, of all sizes and kinds, Cast, Shear, and Blister Steel, which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

GROCERIES—a full and general assortment, such as Crushed, Pulverized, Clarified, and Brown Sugars, New Orleans, West Indies, and Sugar-house Molasses and Syrups, Coffee, Spices, Chocolate, fine, coarse, and dairy Salt, Linseed, Fish and Sperm Oil, Turpentine, Fish, etc.

A full assortment of Lead and Zinc, dry and in oil, also Fire-proof Paints; in fact, almost every article in the Hardware, Coach Finding, Shoe Finding, House-Keeping, Blacksmith, Cabinet-makers, Painters, and Grocery line—all of which they are determined to sell as low for cash as any house out of the City.

JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, Dec. 24, 1860. tf

Second Arrival

THIS FALL.—*Larger Stock than Ever!*—JACOBS & BRO. have just received their second purchase of Fall and Winter Goods, which they offer cheaper than ever, having bought at the most favorable rates. They ask the public to call in and see their large assortment, convinced that every taste can be gratified. Their CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, Cassinets, Cords, Jeans, &c., cannot be excelled for variety, and then the low prices at which they are offered are really astonishing. Goods made up at the shortest notice, in the latest styles, and at as reasonable rates as can be expected. *Their establishment is in Chambersburg street*, a few doors below Buehler's Drug Store. [Oct. 15, 1860.

Marble Yard Removed.

THE subscriber having removed his place of business to East York street, a short distance below St. James' Church, would announce to the public that he is still prepared to furnish all kinds of work in his line, such as Monuments, Headstones, &c., &c., of every variety of style and finish, with and without bases and sockets, to suit purchasers, and at prices to suit the times. Persons desiring anything in his line will find it a decided advantage to examine his stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WM. B. MEALS.

Gettysburg, March 21, 1859.

Last Notice!

NOTICE is hereby given that the Books, &c., of DANNER & ZIEGLER, JRS., have been placed in the hands of A. J. COVER, Esq., for collection—the death of Mr. Waybright Ziegler compelling us to take this last resort. Notice having heretofore been given to all concerned of the necessity of closing their accounts without delay, and they having neglected to attend to the same, has compelled us to take this course.

DANNER & ZIEGLER, JRS.

Aug. 5, 1861. 3t

1ST PREMIUM awarded to Tyson Brothers by the Menallen Agricultural Society, Sept. 1860, and by the Adams County Agricultural Society, Sept., 1861, for best Ambrotypes and Photographs, over all others on exhibition.

H. G. CARR sells Coal Oil Lamps cheaper than any body else in the county.—Don't forget the place, right opposite the Bank.

YOUNG Men's Fall styles of Hats and Caps 20 per cent. lower than usual, at [illegible] R. F. McILHENY'S.

$1000 Reward!

WILL BE PAID FOR ANY MEDICINE THAT WILL EXCEL *COLBERT'S BALM IN GILEAD!*—HEALTH AND HAPPINESS TO THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF AFFLICTION!—For the quick cure of Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the side, back or stomach, Painter's Colic or Cramp, Frosted Feet or Ears, Burns, Fresh Cuts, Sprains, Bruises, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, and all similar complaints.

Toothache cured in ten minutes. Earache cured in five minutes. Headache cured in ten minutes. Burns cured from smarting in two minutes. Neuralgia pains cured in five minutes. Colic cured in ten minutes. Sprains relieved in ten minutes. Sore throat relieved in five minutes.

100 Cases have been Cured by one Agent in a Single Day! EVERY BOTTLE WARRANTED. TRY IT! TRY IT!! TRY IT!!! Price 25 and 50 cents per Bottle.

These things we prove on the spot and before your eyes, only bring on your cases.

☞A liberal discount made to Agents; one wanted in every town; also, a few good traveling Agents. All orders and communications should be addressed to

C. S. COLBERT & CO.,
123 South 4th street, Philadelphia.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING COLBERT'S BALM IN GILEAD.—For Toothache apply it *over the face and gums of the tooth affected*, pressing the hand upon the face: repeat if not cured. In extreme cases wet cotton with the Balm, and cover the tooth and gums. For Headache, bathe the temples and apply to the nose: and take from ten to thirty drops in half a tumbler of water, sweetened.

For Croup and Sore Throat, take from ten to thirty drops internally, on sugar or in sweetened warm water; bathe the throat freely and bind on a flannel. For Headache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lame Back or Side bathe freely with Balm in Gilead; and generally take internally.

For Burns mix one part Balm in Gilead and two of water and flour, to make a paste, cover the burn with the same. For Colic, take from ten to forty drops in hot water; bathe the bowels and apply wet flannels. In the above the smaller dose is for children, and the larger for adults; vary according to age and circumstances.

Colbert's Balm in Gilead is harmless. Colbert's Balm in Gilead gives satisfaction.

Those who have used Balm in Gilead will not be without it.

Agents wanted. For terms address

C. S. COLBERT & CO.,
No. 123 S. Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

N. B. Orders sent by Express to any part of the United States at the shortest notice.

April 29, 1861. 6m

Prof. L. Miller's

HAIR INVIGORATOR.—An Effective, Safe and Economical Compound.

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR to its original color without dyeing, and preventing the Hair from turning gray.

FOR PREVENTING BALDNESS, and curing it, when there is the least particle of vitality or recuperative energy remaining.

FOR REMOVING SCURF AND DANDRUFF, and all cutaneous affections of the Scalp.

FOR BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR, imparting to it an unequalled gloss and brilliancy, making it soft and silky in its texture and causing it to curl readily.

The great celebrity and the increasing demand for this unequalled preparation, convince the proprietor that one trial is only necessary to satisfy a discerning public of its superior qualities over any other preparation at present in use. It cleanses the head and scalp from dandruff and other cutaneous diseases, causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, and gives it a rich, soft, glossy and flexible appearance, and also where the hair is loosening and thinning, it will give strength and vigor to the roots, and restore the growth to those parts which have become bald, causing it to yield a fresh covering of hair.

There are hundreds of ladies and gentlemen in New York who have had their hair restored by the use of this Invigorator, when all other preparations had failed. L. M. has in his possession letters innumerable testifying to the above facts, from persons of the highest respectability. It will effectually prevent the hair from turning gray until the latest period of life: and in cases where the hair has already changed its color, the use of the Invigorator will with certainty restore it to its original hue, giving it a dark, glossy appearance. As a perfume for the toilet and a Hair Restorative it is particularly recommended, having an agreeable fragrance; and the great facilities it affords in dressing the hair, which, when moist with the Invigorator can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls—hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article which none ought to be without, as the price places it within the reach of all, being

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

per bottle, to be had at all respectable druggists and perfumers.

L. MILLER would call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the use of his Invigorator, in cases where the children's hair inclines to be weak. The use of it lays the foundation for a good head of hair, as it removes any impurities that may have become connected with the scalp, the removal of which is necessary both for the health of the child, and the future appearance of its hair.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the fac simile of LOUIS MILLER being on the outer wrapper; also, L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR, N. Y., blown in the glass.

Wholesale Depot, 56 Dey St., and sold by all the principal Merchants and Druggists throughout the world.

Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity.

☞I also desire to present to the American public my NEW AND IMPROVED INSTANTANEOUS LIQUID HAIR DYE which after years of scientific experimenting I have brought to perfection. It dyes Black or Brown instantly without injury to the Hair or Skin—warranted the best article of the kind in existence. PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS. Depot, 56 Dey Street, New York.

Oct. 29, 1860. 1y

Change of Time.

GETTYSBURG RAILROAD.—On and after Wednesday, May 15, 1861, the Morning Train will leave Gettysburg at 7.40 A. M., with passengers for all the connections, North and South, on the Northern Central Railway, and return about 1 P. M. The afternoon Train will leave Gettysburg at 2.15, P. M.; but passengers by this Train can go no farther than Hanover the same evening. Returning will reach Gettysburg about 5.15 P. M., with passengers from Harrisburg, Philadelphia, &c. By this arrangement persons from the country, near the line of the Railroad, having business to transact in Gettysburg, can take the noon Train up and have nearly two hours in Gettysburg, and return in the Afternoon Train.

R. McCURDY, President.

May 27, 1860.

Hanover Branch Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Passenger Trains run as follows:

FIRST TRAIN leaves Hanover at 9, A. M., making direct connection at Junction for York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and the West.

SECOND TRAIN leaves Hanover at 2, P. M., with Passengers for Baltimore and intermediate points.

Through Tickets are issued to Philadelphia, Columbia, Harrisburg, York, Williamsport, Baltimore, and all principal way points on the line of the Northern Central Railway.

D. E. TRONE, Ticket Agent.

June 10, 1861.

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.

PETER THORN,
March 12, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.—A large assortment of Misses' and Children's Shoes, Black and Colored, at

April 22. R. F. McILHENY'S.

DOMESTICS, Tickings, Checks, Flannels &c., cheap at Fahnestocks'. We have also a MUSLIN branded with our own name, to which we invite especial attention, as it excels by far, any ever offered in this market for the price.

IRISH [illegible] Brown Muslins, [illegible]

Gettysburg Foundry.

THE subscriber, having purchased the Foundry of Messrs. Zorbaugh, Sloat & Co., (formerly Warrens' Foundry,) *has commenced* business, and is now prepared to offer to the public a larger assortment of Machinery than has heretofore been offered, such as THRESHING MACHINES, Clover Hullers, Fodders Cutters, Corn Shellers, and Morgan's late improved Horse Rake. Also, STOVES, such as Cook Stoves, three different kinds, and five different sizes of Ten-plate Stoves. Likewise Mill and Saw-mill Castings, and all kinds of Turning in iron or Wood.

☞REPAIRING of all kinds on Machinery and Castings will be done to order on short notice. Patterns made to order; Plough Castings ready made: PLOUGHS, such as Seyler, Witherow, Plocher, Woodcock, and many others not mentioned here; and eight different kinds of IRON FENCING, for Cemeteries, Porches, or Yards.

Also, Mortising Machines, one of the best now in use. This machine works with a lever by hand; any little boy can manage it.

Call and examine our stock; no doubt but what we can please. Persons ought to see it their advantage to buy machinery of any kind at home, where it is manufactured, so that they can very easily get any part replaced or repaired.

DAVID STERNER.

Gettysburg, Feb. 13, 1860.

Gettysburg

STEAM LIME MILL, CORNER OF WEST AND RAILROAD STREETS, NEAR THE FOUNDRY.—The subscriber, having leased the Steam Mill of Mr. C. W. HOFFMAN, in this place, has had it thoroughly repaired, by placing in it the necessary machinery for grinding Limestone. The mill is now in operation and I am ready to supply any demand for this useful Fertilizer. GROUND LIME-STONE is now conceded by those who have tested it, to be a much better Fertilizer than *Burnt Lime, or indeed* any of the other Fertilizers generally applied to land. The following Certificate from Mr. DIEHL, an extensive farmer, and highly respectable citizen of Adams county, will attest the truth of this assertion:

☞"I have been trying the Ground Limestone on my land for the last four years and find it to be a better fertilizer than the Burnt Lime, and CHEAPER. It has given satisfaction in the first crop. PETER DIEHL."

Numerous other certificates of like character could be produced, but this is sufficient.

☞Farmers are requested to send in their orders and to give it a trial.

Mar. 4, 1861. tf JOHN HOOVER.

Groceries, Notions, &c.

THE undersigned has opened a Grocery and Notion Store, in Baltimore street, nearly opposite the Court House, Gettysburg, where the public will constantly find, selling cheap as the cheapest, SUGARS, Syrups, Molasses, Coffees, Teas, Rice, Cheese, Spices of all kinds, Mackerel, Chocolate, Brooms and Brushes; Fresh Butter and Eggs, Ground Coffee, Essence of Coffee, Scotch Herring, Candles, Soaps, Salt; Tobacco, Segars, Snuff; Confections, all kinds of Nuts, Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Bread, Crackers, Cakes of different kinds; Shoe and Stove Polish; Fancy Goods, Muslins, Ginghams, Cotton Bats, Wadding, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Pins, Needles, Clothes Pins, Buttons, with Notions of all kinds. A share of the public's patronage is respectfully solicited.

LYDIA C. NORBECK.

Nov. 19, 1860. tf

FAIRFIELD

"Still in the Union!"

RINEHART & SULLIVAN beg leave to call the attention of their friends and the public generally to the fact that they have just returned from the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, cheaper than ever before offered in the county.

Having bought their goods for Cash, at panic prices, and at a time when the decline in many kinds of fabrics is unprecedented, they are enabled to offer such BARGAINS as will astonish the most credulous. If our friends will but call and examine our stock, which is complete in every department, we are sure we can offer such inducements as will amply repay them for their trouble. Every article usually kept in a first class country store will be found on hand. We are determined NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD anywhere outside of the City, as our motto is "Quick Sales and Small Profits." No trouble to show goods.

☞We also take this occasion to return our thanks for the very generous patronage we have heretofore received, and indulge the hope that by strict attention *to business*, and a high regard for the interests of both our patrons and ourselves, to merit a continuance of their kind favors. RINEHART & SULLIVAN,
Corner Main and Mountain sts.,
April 8, 1861. Fairfield, Pa.

Come to the Fair!

AND DON'T FORGET TO VISIT PLEASANT RIDGE NURSERIES.—Persons wishing to Plant Trees will find the stock in the ground remarkably fine, and offered at reduced prices. The Apple numbers 109 varieties, embracing all the approved sorts.

N. B.—See the index board near Flora Dale Post office. T. E. COOK & SONS,
Sept. 2, 1861. *Proprietors.*

Something New

IN GETTYSBURG.—The undersigned informs the citizens of the town and county, that he has commenced the BAKING business, on a large scale, in York street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Wattles's Hotel, where he will try to deserve, and hopes to receive, a liberal patronage. BREAD, ROLLS, CAKES, CRACKERS, PRETZELS, &c., &c., baked every day, (Sundays excepted,) all of the best quality, and sold at the lowest living profits. Cracker-baking in all its branches is largely carried on, and orders to any amount, from this and adjoining counties, supplied at the shortest notice. Having erected a large and commodious bake-house and secured the best workman and the most approved machinery, he is prepared to do a heavy business.

VALENTINE SAUPER.

July 25, 1859.

Arch Street

CARPET WAREHOUSE.—OLDEN & RICKNER, 832 Arch Street, 2 doors below 9th, south side, Philadelphia. We commence the Fall trade with one of the best assorted stocks of English and American Carpetings to be found in this city, purchased for cash at very low rates, and intend selling them at extremely low prices. We have all the new styles, Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply, Ingrain and Venetian, with a splendid stock of OIL CLOTHS, Rugs, Mats, Drugget, &c. Now is the time for purchasers to obtain bargains in the Carpet line, as we will sell at a very small advance and guarantee all goods to be as represented, and give entire satisfaction to the purchaser.

☞We buy and sell exclusively for cash.

Sept. 16, 1861. 3m

Removal.

NEW SALOON.—GEO. F. ECKENRODE has removed his Oyster establishment to the splendid new Saloon in Jacobs & Bro's. Building, on the North side of Chambersburg street, where he will at all times be prepared to serve up the best of OYSTERS, in every style. By keeping a good article, he expects to receive a liberal share of public patronage. TURTLE SOUP, CHICKEN, BEEF TONGUE, PIG'S FEET, TRIPE, BOILED and FRIED EGGS, ICE CREAM, BIRDS, &c., in their season. A nice glass of ALE or LAGER can always be had.—Come and try me. G. F. ECKENRODE.

April 2, 1860.

Tinning! Tinning!

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that he has opened a new Tinning establishment, in Chambersburg street, directly opposite Christ Church. He will manufacture, and keep constantly on hand, every variety of TIN-WARE, PRESSED and JAPAN-WARE, and will always be ready to do REPAIRING.

ROOFING and SPOUTING also done in the best manner. Prices moderate, and no effort spared to render full satisfaction. A share of the public's patronage is solicited.

A. P. BAUGHER.

Gettysburg, June 18, 1860. 1y

Butter, Eggs,

CHICKENS, and other marketing, constantly to be had at H. G. CARR'S.

Aug. 26, 1861.

H. G. CARR has just received a very fine assortment of Gent's Cotton Hose.—[illegible] them.

One Price to All.

THE subscribers have the pleasure of informing their friends and the public generally that *they have received a full supply of Fall* and Winter Goods, which they are enabled to sell at their usual low rates

FOR CASH.

Our stock consists in part of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Sattinetts, Black and Fancy Silks, and Ladies' *Dress Goods generally.* Brown and White Muslins, Tickings, Osenburgs, Sheetings, (bleached and unbleached) Cotton and Wool Flannels, Stocking Yarn, of every description, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets and Millinery of all kinds, Ready-made Clothing, Hardware, Groceries, Queensware and Drugs, Glass, Oil and Paints, of all kinds; Morocco and Lining Skins, Pegs, Shoe Thread, Bristles, &c. We also sell the celebrated New Anchor Bolting Cloths, WHICH WE FULLY WARRANT. Also, Shetter's unequalled Post Augers—in fact we have everything usually kept in country Stores, and are prepared to sell them, we think, a little lower than our neighbors, North, South, East or West. Friends, give us a call, and examine for yourselves, as we are at all times pleased to show our goods. We return our sincere thanks to a generous public for the kindness thus far manifested toward us, and feel confident that by a strict attention to business and GOOD AND CHEAP GOODS, to merit a continuance of the same.

DANNER & SHIELDS.

Fairfield, Oct. 14, 1861. 3m

Greenmount

STILL IN THE UNION—DRAW THIS WAY.—The undersigned has the pleasure of announcing to the public that he has purchased the store of Mr. Alexander Harper, at Greenmount, on the road leading from Gettysburg to Emmitsburg, and will continue the business on an enlarged scale. He will always keep on hand a large stock of DRY GOODS, Groceries, *Confectionaries*, Queensware, Wooden-ware, Hardware, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at prices to suit the times. Also, Dye-stuffs, Oils, Paints, Drugs, &c., can be had cheap at the Greenmount Store. Friends, give me a call. I know that my goods and my prices cannot fail to please.

☞The undersigned also carries on the CARRIAGE-MAKING business at the same place, and offers rare inducements to purchasers. He will warrant his work good, while his charges are among the most moderate.—Repairing done on short notice.

☞Country produce taken in exchange for goods. ABRAHAM PLANK.

Notice.

HAVING disposed of my store to Mr. Abraham Plank, I hereby give notice to all persons knowing themselves indebted to me either by Note or Book Account, to make immediate payment, as I wish to settle up my business without delay. I will be found at Greenmount until the 1st *of January next.* All accounts not settled between this and that time will be left in the hands of an officer for collection. J. ALEX. HARPER.

Oct. 21, 1861.

Only One Dollar Each!

10,000 BEAUTIFUL STEEL PLATE ENGRAVINGS OF THE LORD'S PRAYER FOR SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY GIVEN AWAY!—The idea of representing the Lord's Prayer by an engraving, and of ornamenting and arranging it in such a manner as to produce at once a model of neatness and taste, was conceived and carried out by Ormsby, the celebrated Bank Note Engraver, of New York City. It commences with exquisitely executed words of "Our Father," and then follow in succession the other parts of the prayer, every phrase of which is engraved in the most elegant and tasteful manner. Near the bottom of the picture is a superbly executed head of OUR SAVIOR, and encircling the upper part of the engraving are ten angels, each bearing one of the TEN COMMANDMENTS. The engraving has received the most unqualified praise from the religious community, as there is nothing of a sectarian character about it, having been recommended by Clergymen of all denominations. As an ornament it is one of the most splendid ever published in this country, and is destined to take the place of a poorer class of engravings. The size of the plate is 20 by 28 inches, and is unquestionably the cheapest engraving ever offered in this country.

Who that loves art—who that delights to study a fine engraving—who that would receive the impressions which such a work is calculated to impart, would fail to secure a copy when the price is ONLY ONE DOLLAR, with the chance of securing for the sum, in addition, a permanent home or another valuable gift?

As a work of art this valuable and beautiful engraving is worth more than the Dollar asked for it, as will readily be acknowledged on an inspection of it; but the subscribers intend to make a Gift Distribution to purchasers of the engravings, of valuable presents, as follows:

1 House and Lot in York Borough,
2 Buggies, (Quinn & Palmer's make, warranted,)
1 Rockaway,
2 Building Lots in York Borough,
1,000 Valuable Books,
50 bbls. Flour, (warranted,)
1,000 Gold Gilt Frames to suit Engraving of the Lord's Prayer,
500 Steel Plate Engravings Birth of Christ,
Magnificent Looking Glasses,
Gold and Silver Watches,
All kinds of *Jewelry*, embracing *Cameos*, Florentine, Mosaic, Gold Stone, &c., &c.

A Gift worth from 50 cents to $500 00 with each engraving sold.

When the engravings are all sold a meeting of the purchasers will be called at Washington Hall, York, Pa., when the Gifts named above will be distributed in such manner as the purchasers may determine. The purchasers selecting a committee of disinterested persons to make the awards in such manner as they may designate.

The proprietors, from the *favorable* manner in which this Gift Enterprise has been received, and the number of engravings already sold, hope to be able to have the amount disposed of by the 1st of Oct., ensuing, and, when all are sold they will notify the purchasers, and have the distribution of the Gifts proceeded with.

This engraving has received the commendation of the Reverend Clergy, our first citizens, and indeed of all classes, who enter into it with spirit.

AUSTIN & WEHRLY.
J. M. AUSTIN. GEORGE WEHRLY.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

We invite attention to some of the recommendations:

From Rev. C. W. Thompson, Rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, York, Pa.

Messrs. Austin & Wehrly:—The engraving of the "*Lord's Prayer*" which is now offered for sale by Messrs. Austin & Wehrly of this Borough is "got up" with much taste and beauty, and ought to recommend *itself* to public attention—anything that will keep that noble composition before the mind and memory is likely to do good. The work seems to me only to require examination in order to be admired, and I can but hope that the gentlemen who have in hand its distribution at so moderate a rate, will be abundantly successful in their undertaking. C. W. THOMPSON.

From the Rev. F. F. Hagen, Pastor of the Moravian Church, York, Pa.

York, Pa., Feb. 20, 1861.

Messrs. Austin & Wehrly:—Having had the pleasure of inspecting Messrs. Austin & Wehrly's splendid engraving of the *Lord's Prayer*, I would cordially recommend it to the favorable attention of their friends at York and elsewhere. It is not only a beautiful ornament for the dwelling of every Christian family, but also a useful and edifying acquisition for Sunday schools and similar benevolent institutions.

F. F. HAGEN.

☞Editors or Publishers of papers giving this advertisement 6 insertions, will be entitled to an Engraving and Ticket, by forwarding the paper for that time to our address, or by inserting it until the time appointed for the distribution, with an Editorial notice once in 4 weeks, they will receive the engraving framed with a fine gold gilt frame to suit its size and a Ticket. AUSTIN & WEHRLY.

York, June 24, 1861.

Piano Tuning.

PROF. BOWER, of Littlestown, a Practical Piano Tuner, informs his friends and the musical public in general, that he gives his time, not otherwise occupied, to Tuning and Repairing Pianos, at moderate prices. He promises entire satisfaction, or no pay. Orders received at this office. [Sept. 16, 1861.

LARGE PHOTOGRAPHS made from small pictures at greatly reduced rates, at the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery.

Something New!

BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATED MAP

ON THE PRESERVATION AND CULTURE OF FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

COPIES are being published, which contain many magnificent Engravings, such as Trees and various kinds of fine Fruit and Fruit Trees, some of the finest specimens that have ever been put on paper. The Fruit Trees are set with abundant burdens of fruit, similar to that which nature presents in proper season. The trees are represented as having their roots running through the soil in a natural position, and the Engravings of Trees are beautiful and grand. It also *contains* a fine Engraving which represents the innumerable thread-like roots of a vigorous tree running through and over the soil. The Root Engraving covers ten inches in diameter on paper, and also forms a magnificent engraving, which cannot help but prove *gratifying* to the eyes of all who may behold it. Such an engraving has never been printed on paper before. The engraving of roots not only proves admirable to the sight of the eye, but is designed to prove of great importance to all who take an interest in the cultivation of *fruits* and how to treat *fruit trees* properly.

A COPY contains Twenty-five different Engravings of Trees, Fruits, etc., composed of Evergreens, Forest, Apple, Peach, Dwarf Pyramid Pear and Cherry Trees, &c. The Fruit Engravings comprise Raspberries, Gooseberries, Blackberries, Currants, Grapes, Plums, Apricots, Pears, Peaches, Apples, etc., and are all colored by hand to represent the natural fruit, and are accompanied with printed matter of great importance, and forms a copy in size 32 by 40 inches, on map paper, with muslin back and face varnished.

A COPY, with its numerous engravings, will be gratifying to the eye, and forms an admirable ornament for the wall of the parlor, and will richly beautify any apartment with horticultural matter of much importance and fancy. These copies are published at a very heavy expense. Twenty-five dollars have been paid to a scientific artist for forming the plates of single engravings of trees, roots, etc. But, in order, that many can obtain such copies at a trifling figure, the price for a copy will be made so low that fifteen persons can now obtain copies for the sum that has been paid for single engravings of trees, etc.

A COPY contains printed matter of much importance and great value. It will tell how *to treat* all kinds of Fruit Trees to render them very vigorous and productive, even in unfavorable seasons. It will tell how to prepare the soil without inconvenience before planting the trees in; to strengthen trees much *in vigor, and to prove the productive*ness of abundant crops, even in unfavorable seasons or locations, with proper and easy after treatment.

A COPY will tell how to prepare and plant all kinds of Fruit and Evergreen Trees, so as to prove successful, with scarcely ever proving a failure in a lot of many trees when properly treated as directed. It will tell how to train and plant Dwarf Pear Trees. It contains the most successful treatments for the culture of the Plum. It will tell how to train and cultivate the Grape.

A COPY will tell how to cultivate and treat Strawberries, Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, etc.

A COPY will tell how to treat Peach trees, to restore their roots healthy from the disastrous effects of worm insects. It will tell how to make use of an application over the soil surrounding the tree to protect the Peach and other tender fruits from the effects of being winter-killed in the bud. The same application also restores Peach trees from taking the yellows. The application has the beneficial effects to present the foliage of the trees healthy and the tree vigorous, and proves to the productiveness of luscious fruits. The application to be applied is not expensive. All have sufficient materials on their plantations.

A COPY will tell how to Preserve all kinds of Fruits with little or no sugar. It will tell how to keep Apples with much success. It will tell how to treat and manage Pears to mature perfectly, and to attain to the highest flavor.

A COPY presents its numerous pictures all at a glance, and forms such an ornament for the wall as will be admired by all lovers of art, drawn from nature's products.

A COPY can now be obtained for $1.00 in *money or postage-stamps.*

These copies are published by

H. F. M. PETERS,
Near Bendersville, Adams co., Pa.

☞The Map is now finished with Rollers, and cannot be sent by mail any more. But will be *forwarded* by express to any parts ordered, on receipt of necessary amount. A sample copy can be seen at this office, where subscriptions are received.

Nov. 11, 1861. 1y

New Goods.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have just received a large and handsome stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of

Ladies' Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Ginghams, Muslins, &c., also Queensware, Groceries, &c., which will be sold at short profits. Having changed our terms, we now sell for CASH, or will give 60 days' credit to prompt-paying customers.

☞Call early at the sign of the RED FRONT. Oct. 28, 1861. tf

1861. Latest News. 1861.

JUST as we were going to press we received a despatch that R. F. McILHENY has just opened a complete assortment of HATS AND CAPS, including the latest fall style Silk, Beaver, Slouch, Cassimere and Wool Hats.—Boys' and Infants' plain and fancy Hats and Caps, which for neatness of finish and quality surpass anything of the kind ever offered in this place—all of which will be sold at astonishingly low prices for cash. Also, BOOTS AND SHOES, including a fine assortment of Ladies' Morocco Boots, Baskins, Gaiters and Slippers. GAITERS AND SLIPPERS AT 75 CENTS PER PAIR. All in want of goods in my line are respectfully invited to give me a call.

Come one! Come all!
And give me a friendly call;
For all goods will be sold at unheard of prices,
To overcome the unlooked for crisis.

Oct. 28, 1861.

Hat. Boot. Shoe.

MORE NEW GOODS AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.—The undersigned have just received a fresh supply of Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c. Also, have a good supply of Saddles and Harness, Bridles, Collars, &c.

Shoes and Boots of all kinds made to order by first-rate workmen, and on short notice.—Home-made work always on hand. Prices low for cash. COBEAN & CULP.

Oct. 28, 1861.

New Goods & Lumber.

PETER BOBLITZ, at Arendtsville, has just returned from the city with a large and select stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c., &c., cheaper than ever.

He also has on hand a lot of POSTS, RAILS and SHINGLES, of excellent quality, which he will dispose of at the lowest living profits.—Give him a call. He will always try to please.

May 13, 1861. 3m

Revolvers.

A NEW lot of REVOLVERS, of different styles, embracing the latest, received at SAMSON'S, northwest corner of the Diamond. Having purchased for cash, at the best rates, he is prepared to sell as low as the lowest—if not lower yet. Drop in and examine them for yourselves. No trouble to show gods.

July 1, 1861.

QUESTION ASKED AND ANSWERED.—Why is it that H. G. CARR sells HOSIERY so cheap for cash? Because he buys for cash and buys nothing but a good article, and sells at a very short profit. Ladies and gentlemen, give him a call. Don't forget the place.—Right opposite the Bank, in York st. [Nov. 25.

JUDSON'S

Mountain Herb Worm Tea.

HERBS, BARKS AND ROOTS
VERSUS
POISONOUS MINERALS AND DRUGS.

MOTHERS, TAKE HEED!

Do you when observing the uneasy actions of your children, consider that it may be more than a mere Cholic that afflicts them? In nine cases out of ten, the cause of the little sufferer's anguish is WORMS, *and should be at once looked to.*

HEADS OF FAMILIES,

Do not let your children suffer, when we present you in

JUDSON'S WORM TEA

A SAFE AND PLEASANT CURE FOR WORMS.

How much better and safer would it be to have it always in the house. A little delay when a child is taken ill may often be the cause of its death, while acting without delay, and by giving the MOUNTAIN HERB TEA immediately, you will not only save the child a long *and tedious illness, and yourself much expense*, but also feel happier in knowing that you have done your duty, and perchance saved its life.

This medicine is combined purely of

HERBS AND ROOTS,
NOT A PARTICLE OF
CALOMEL OR MINERAL
IS USED IN IT.

No more filthy Vermifuge will be used by those who once use this Tea. The only active principle of all other *Vermifuges and Worm Killers* is MERCURY.

GIVE NO
POISON
TO
YOUR CHILDREN.

Use this Simple, Safe, Vegetable Medicine.

This Worm Tea was discovered in an unusual way among the Wilds of Northern Mexico—a full account of it you will find in our Almanacs. *Ask for the "Rescue of Tula Almanac,"* of the Agent, and when you have read it, send it to your neighbors, that they may also know of and be cured by this GREAT REMEDY!

JUDSON'S WORM TEA
KILLS WORMS,
NEVER HARMS—IS PLEASANT TO TAKE.

GET A PACKAGE—PRICE 25 CENTS.

OBSERVE,—Always find the Name and Signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., and the portrait of *Texuco*, on each package of this Worm Tea.

B. L. JUDSON & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
60 LEONARD STREET, NEW YORK.

☞JUDSON'S WORM TEA is sold by one Agent in every Village, and by all Druggists,
H. G. CARR, Agent for Gettysburg.
July 22, 1861. 1yeow

Lancaster Book Bindery.

GEORGE WIANT,
BOOK BINDER
AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
LANCASTER, PA.

Plain and Ornamental Binding, of every description, executed in the most substantial and approved styles.

REFERENCES.

E. W. Brown, Esq., Farmers Bank of Lancaster.
W. L. Peiper, Esq., Lancaster County Bank.
Samuel Shock, Esq., Columbia Bank.
Samuel Wagner, Esq., York Bank.
William Wagner, Esq., York County Bank.
T. D. Carson, Esq., Bank of Gettysburg.
Peter Martin, Esq., Proth'y of Lancaster co., Pa.
Geo. C. Hawthorn, Esq., Register " "
Geo. Whitson, Esq., Recorder " "

April 15, 1861.

Trees! Trees! Trees!

THE undersigned invite attention to their large and well grown stock of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Shrubs, &c., embracing a large and complete assortment of APPLES, PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, CHERRIES, APRICOTS, and NECTARINES, Standard for the Orchard, and Dwarf for the Garden. ENGLISH WALNUTS, SPANISH CHESNUTS, HAZLENUTS, &c., RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES, in great variety, GRAPES, of choicest kinds, ASPARAGUS, RHUBARB, &c., &c. Also, a fine stock of well formed, bushy EVERGREENS, suitable for the Cemetery and Lawn.

DECIDUOUS TREES, for street planting, and a general assortment of

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND FLOWERING SHRUBS, ROSES of choice varieties, CAMELIAS, BEDDING PLANTS, &c.

Our stock is remarkably thrifty and fine, and we offer it at prices to suit the times.

☞Catalogues mailed to all applicants.

Address EDWARD J. EVANS & CO.,
Central Nurseries, York, Pa.

Sept. 23, 1861. 2m

Alexander Frazer,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER, has removed his shop to South Baltimore street, a few doors south of the Court House, where he will always be happy to attend to the calls of his customers. He is thankful for past favors, and hopes to receive the continued custom of the public. [Gettysburg, April 8, 1861.

Gettysburg Restaurant.

THE undersigned, having bought out Charles R. Bushey, will continue the GETTYSBURG RESTAURANT, at the old stand, under McConaughy's Hall, in Carlisle street, where he will always be ready to serve up, at the calls of customers, OYSTERS, CHICKEN, BEEF TONGUE, TRIPE, ICE CREAM, &c., with DOMESTIC WINES, ALE, LAGER and POP. He will spare no effort to render satisfaction to all who may patronize him. He only asks a call. VALENTINE WERNER.

July 1, 1861. 3m

Fine Liquors.

H. G. CARR has added to his Grocery and Notion Store, a department for the sale of Liquors, and having laid in a large and fine assortment, he invites the attention of buyers thereto. It embraces BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, WHISKIES, &c., of different kinds and prices, some among the best to be had in the cities. As his motto is, "quick sales and small profits," he will sell cheap, very cheap, for the cash. To be convinced, it is only necessary to give him your patronage.

Gettysburg, July 1, 1861.

Ready-made Clothing.

GEORGE ARNOLD has now got up his Fall and Winter Stock of Ready-made Clothing, consisting of DRESS COATS, of every kind, OVERCOATS, in great variety, BOYS' DO., MONKEY JACKETS, PANTALOONS, VESTS, Drawers, Shirts, Cravats, Gloves, Stocks, Hosiery, &c., &c., with almost every article in our line of business, all of which will be sold cheap, for cash. The clothing are mostly of our own manufacture. Give us a call, and if we cannot fit you in a garment made up, we will sell you the Goods, take your measure, and make you a suit in short order.

Oct. 4, 1861.

George Arnold

IS selling off LADIES' DRESS GOODS at cost. Call, if you want bargains.

Oct. 4, 1861. 4t

Ladies,

IF you call at Fahnestocks' you will find the handsomest DRESS GOODS in town. Delaines, Cashmeres, Figured Merinoes, Coburgs, French Merinoes, all Wool, as low as 75 cents a yard. Call soon.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.

Oct. 28, 1861.

Miss C. Sheads'

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, opens Monday, September 2d, 1861.

Terms—Per session of five months, $75.—For Music and Languages extra.

For further particulars address

C. L. SHEADS,
Aug. 26, 1861. 6m Gettysburg, Pa.

A LARGE assortment of Men's heavy Water-proof Boots, Calf Boots, heavy Brogans, &c., just received and for sale cheap, at

Oct. 28. R. F. McILHENY'S

ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE, a very fine article, now to be had at H. G. CARR'S.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE. The New Remedy for RHEUMATISM.

DURING the past year we have introduced to the notice of the medical profession of this country the *Pure Crystalized Chloride of Propylamine*, as a REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM; and having received from many sources, both from physicians of the highest standing and from patients, the MOST FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS OF ITS REAL VALUE in the treatment of this painful and obstinate disease, we are induced to present it to the public in a form READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE, which we hope will commend itself to those who are suffering with this afflicting complaint, and to the medical practitioner who may feel disposed to test the powers of this valuable remedy.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, in the form above spoken of, has recently been extensively experimented with in the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, and with MARKED SUCCESS (as will appear from the published accounts in the medical journals.)

☞It is carefully put up ready for immediate use, with full directions, and can be obtained from all the druggists at 75 cents per bottle, and at wholesale of

BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,
July 1, 1861. 1y Philadelphia.

A. Mathiot & Son's

SOFA AND FURNITURE WAREROOMS, Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street, Baltimore, (near Fayette st.,) extending from Gay to Frederick st.—the largest establishment of the kind in the Union. Always on hand a large assortment of HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, embracing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Wardrobes, Mattresses of Husk, Cotton and Hair, Spring Beds, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Arm Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres, Marble Tables, Settees, Reception and Upholstered Chairs, ASSORTED COLORS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Wood Chairs, Office Chairs, Barber Chairs, Cribs and Cradles, Hat Racks, Hall Furniture, Gilt and Walnut Frame Looking Glasses, Sideboards, Extension Tables, of every length.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to call and give our stock an examination, which for variety and quality of workmanship is not equalled by any establishment in the country.

A. MATHIOT & SON,
Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street.

Aug. 6 1860. 1y

Merchant Tailoring.

NEW GOODS—GEORGE ARNOLD has just returned from the city with a large stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Cassinets, *Beaver Cloths, Over-coatings, Velvet Cords*, Jeans, Drillings and Vestings, of every style.—Having secured the services of W. T. KING as Foreman, we are prepared to put up the above goods in style, equal to the best city manufacturing establishment, having turned out a large amount of work during the past season, all of which has given satisfaction. With a large increase of our business, goes to show conclusively that we do business in a manner not to be surpassed. Our stock of goods cannot be surpassed in quality or style. Give us a call, we have no doubt we can please.

Oct. 4, 1861.

Fancy Furs! Fancy Furs!!

JOHN FAREIRA, 718 Arch Street, between 7th and 8th Streets, (late of 818 Market St.,) Philadelphia, Importer and Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of FANCY FURS, for Ladies', Misses and Children's Wear.

Having now manufactured and in store my usual large and beautiful assortment of all the various styles and qualities of Furs, adapted to the coming Fall and Winter Seasons, I would respectfully invite an examination of my stock and prices from those intending to purchase, as I am enabled to offer them very desirable inducements.

All my Furs have been purchased for cash, and made by experienced and competent hands, and the present monetary troubles render it necessary that I should dispose of my goods at very small advance on cost.

I am satisfied that it will be to the interest of those who design purchasing, to give me a call.

☞Recollect the name, number and street: John Fareira, (New Fur Store,) 718 Arch st., Philadelphia. [Sept. 16, 1861. 5m

Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA.—A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *Pres't.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Sec'y.*
Jan. 7, 1861. 1y

Chas. O. Fields,

BOOK-BINDER, Paper Ruler and Blank Book Manufacturer, 3d story, Small's building, Centre Square, YORK, PA. Banks, County Offices, and Counting Houses furnished with Blank Books, made of the best linen paper and on the most reasonable terms. Binding of every description executed with neatness and dispatch. ☞*Orders by mail* promptly attended to. [Aug. 26, 1861. 3m*

Flour, Groceries, &c.

I HAVE constantly on hand, FLOUR, Corn and Buckwheat MEALS, Hommony, Soup Beans, Dried Fruit, and Pickels; SUGARS, COFFEES, Teas, Syrups, N. O. Molasses, (new crop, at 50 cents per gallon, the very best kind for baking,) English Cheese, and every other article usually kept in a Flour and Grocery Store. Give me a call. WM. GILLESPIE.

Gettysburg Dec. 31 1860 9m*

Union Inn.

GEORGE A. CORWELL, of the Union Inn, on the Chambersburg Turnpike, near the top of the South Mountain, takes this method of informing his friends and the public that he is prepared to accommodate all who may patronize him, in the best manner, and at moderate charges. No effort will be spared to give satisfaction. His table and bar will be found well provided, and his bedding unexceptionable. Large stabling for horses. He only asks a trial. [May 6, 1861. 3m

Removal.

WATCH & CLOCK REPAIRING.—LOUIS ZEITLER has removed his Watch & Clock Making Establishment to South Baltimore street, two doors north of Danner & Ziegler's Store, where he will be glad to receive a continuance of the patronage of the public. By close attention to business, good work, and moderate charges, he hopes to give general satisfaction, as heretofore.

Gettysburg, April 8, 1861.

THE attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to a large and splendid assortment of Ladies' fine Kid Boots, Lasting Gaiters, Gum Overshoes, &c., just received at

Oct. 28. R. F. McILHENY'S.

The Compiler.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

44th Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, DEC. 23, 1861. No. 18.

PUBLICATIONS.

THE COMPILER is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHLE, at $1 75 per annum if paid strictly IN ADVANCE—$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment —"COMPILER PRINTING OFFICE" on the sign.

The Muse.

THE PICKET GUARD.

"All quiet along the Potomac," they say,
"Except now and then a stray picket
Shot as he walks on his beat to and fro,
By a rifleman in the thicket.
'Tis nothing—a private or two now and then,
Will not count in the news of the battle,
Not an officer lost—only one of the men,
Moaning out, all alone, the death rattle."

All quiet along the Potomac, to-night,
Where the soldiers lie peacefully dreaming,
Their tents in the rays of the clear autumn moon.
Or the light of the watch-fires, gleaming
A tremulous sigh as the gentle night wind
Through the forest leaves softly is creeping,
While stars up above, with their glittering eyes,
Keep guard for the army a-sleeping.

There's only the sound of the lone sentry's tread,
As he tramps from the rock to the fountain,
And thinks of the two in the low trundle-bed,
Far away in the cot on the mountain.
His musket falls slack—his face dark and grim,
Grows gentle with memories tender,
As he mutters a prayer for the children asleep.
For the mother—may Heaven defend her!

The moon seems to shine just as brightly as then,
That night, when the love yet unspoken,
Leaped up to his lips—when low murmured vows
Were pledged to be ever unbroken.
Then drawing his sleeve roughly over his eyes,
He dashes off tears that are welling,
And gathers his gun closer up to its place,
As if to keep down the heart-swelling.

He passes the fountain, the blasted pine tree,
The footstep is lagging and weary;
Yet onward he goes through the broad belt of light,
Toward the shade of the forest so dreary.
Hark! was it the night-wind that rustled the leaves?
Was it the moonlight so wondrously flashing?
It looked like a rifle—"Ha! Mary good-by e!"
And the life-blood is ebbing and plashing.

All quiet along the Potomac, to-night,
No sound save the rush of the river,
While soft falls the dew on the face of the dead,
—The picket's off duty forever!

Miscellaneous.

The Power of Silence.

A good woman in Jersey was sadly annoyed by a termagant neighbor, who often visited and provoked a quarrel. She at last sought the counsel of her pastor, who added some common sense to his other good qualities. Having heard the story of her wrongs, he advised her to seat herself quietly in the chimney corner when next visited, take the tongs in her hands, and whenever a hard word came from her neighbor's lips, gently snap the tongs, without uttering a word. A day or two afterwards the woman came again to her pastor, with a bright and laughing face, to communicate the effect of this new antidote for scolding. Her troubler had visited her, and, as usual, commenced her tirade. Snap! went the tongs. Another volley. Snap! Another still.—Snap! "Why don't you speak?" said the termagant, more enraged. Snap! "Do speak; I shall die if you don't speak!" and away she went, cured of her malady by the magic of silence. It is poor work scolding a dead man, it is profitless beating the air. One-sided controversies do not last long, and generally end in victory for the silent party.

A Strong Stomach.

A western cattle dealer, who rarely had the privilege of sitting down to meat with a family, and who had never been in a minister's house in his life, was not long ago benighted and lost in his ride across the prairies, and compelled to ask for lodging in any house he could find. Happily for him, it was the house of a good man, a parson, who gave him a hearty welcome, and, what was especially agreeable, told him supper would soon be ready. The traveller's appetite was ravenous, and the moment he was asked to sit by, he complied, and without waiting for a second invitation, he laid hold of what he could reach.

"Stop, stop!" said the good man of the house; "we are in the habit of saying something here before we eat."

This hint to wait until the blessing was asked, the rough customer did not understand; but, with his mouth full, he muttered:

"Go ahead! say what you like! you can't turn my stomach now!"

An English Subject in Fort Warren.—The Toronto Leader publishes a letter written by Mr. J. I. Shaver, now a prisoner in Fort Warren. He styles himself "a loyal subject of her Majesty," says that he is guilty of no offence against the United States government, and wants his friends to demand his release.

Cannon at Cairo.—It is stated there are already one hundred and sixty-four pieces of cannon at Cairo, none of which are less than 32 pounders, and over one hundred tons of ammunition have arrived.

A telegram announces that Mr. Lovejoy has reported to the House a homestead bill. If Mr. Lovejoy would confine himself within his own homestead, the Providence Post thinks 't would be a blessing to the country.

A Good Story.

Between eighty and ninety years ago there lived in Connecticut valley two farmers, one of whom was named Hunt and the other Clark. The former in early life had been a man of strong will and somewhat hasty and violent temper. Sometimes he had been seen beating his oxen over their heads with the handle of his whip, in a way to excite the pity of the bystanders, and when expostulated with excused himself by saying that he had the most fractious team in town. By and by an alteration took place in the temper of farmer Hunt. He became mild and forbearing, at equal pace with himself.

In the course of a few years the two farmers were chosen deacons of the church and they both adorned their profession. About the time of their election, a grievous famine prevailed in the valley, and the farmers generally were employed in laying up their corn to plant the ensuing season. A poor man living in town, went to Deacon Hunt and said: "I have come to buy a bushel of corn. Here is the money; it is all I can gather." The deacon told him he could not spare a bushel for love or money. He was keeping double the usual quantity for seed corn the next year, and had to stint his own family. The man urged his suit in vain. At list he said, "Deacon, if you do not let me have the corn, I shall curse you." "Curse me!" replied the deacon, "how dare you do so?" "Because," said the man, "the Bible says so." "Nonsense," exclaimed the deacon; "there is no such thing in the Bible." "Yes, there is," replied the poor man. "Well," said the deacon, "if you can find such a text, I'll give you a bushel of corn."

They went to the house, when the poor man went to the old family Bible, turned to Proverbs 11.26, and read, "He that withholdeth the corn, the people shall curse him: but blessings shall be upon the head that selleth."

The deacon was fairly caught. "Come along, and I will be as good as my word." He took him to the corn house, measured out a bushel of corn and helped the man to put it on his shoulder, and just before his departure, being somewhat of a wag, he said with a twinkle of the eye, "I say, neighbor, after you have carried this corn home, go to Deacon Clark and curse him out of a bushel."

Don't Like a Soldier for a Son-in-Law.—A few years since, Gen. McClellan offered his hand in marriage to Miss Ellen Marcy, a beautiful and accomplished daughter of Col. Marcy, of the U. S. A. Col. Marcy objected to the union, on the sole ground that he could not consent to the marriage of his daughter to any gentleman belonging to the army. McClellan at once resigned his commission, and accepted the place of Chief Engineer upon the Illinois Central Railroad at a salary of $8,000 a year, and three years since he was married to Miss Marcy, and now, having re-entered the army, is General Commanding-in-Chief.

A patriotic landlady, says by one of our exchanges, in her desire to emulate the generosity of city governments and other corporations in continuing the wages of absent soldiers, has given notice that if any of her boarders will enlist, she will allow their board to *run right on*, all the time. Can the spirit of generous devotion to the interests of the country go any further than this?

Fugitive Slave Case.—A Clergyman Punished.—Rev. Geo. Gordon, president of Iberia College, Ohio, has been convicted of resisting a U. S. Marshal in an attempt to capture a fugitive slave, and sentenced to imprisonment for six months, and payment of a fine and the costs of prosecution, amounting to fifteen hundred dollars.

Charles Sumner, U. S. Senator from Massachusetts, was invited to deliver an address before the Soldiers' Relief Society of Haverhill, Mass., a short time since, and did so. And *he charged and received $25 for his services!* If any man in this country has done a meaner thing considering all the circumstances, we have failed to notice it.

In his last message Gov. Letcher says, that Virginia has now in the field 70,000 rebels, and that the expenditures of the State since April last have been six millions of dollars. He deplores the defection of Western Virginia and the unhappy condition of Maryland, but declares that there can be no compromise with the "Lincoln Government." The war is to be war to the death.

A New Counterfeit.—The bogus bill is out of the denomination of $2, and purports to be the issue of the Farmers' Bank of Schuylkill County. On the lower right corner is a medallion of Washington, and on the right end a female figure in a standing position. Let our merchants and citizens generally keep a look out for the new deception; it is reported to be well executed.

A Good Suggestion.—We endorse the suggestion of a cotemporary that each subscriber to a good newspaper, after the family have read it, should put it up and send it with a one cent stamp to some friend in the army. Nothing is more welcome to the soldier than a home newspaper which gives all the local news, deaths, marriages, &c.

Fancy runs most furiously when a guilty conscience drives it.

The venom of a slanderous tongue ultimately poisons its own possessor.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Chase, the Secretary of the Treasury, submitted his annual report to Congress, on Monday week. The report is very lengthy and one of great importance, as in it we have the expenses of the government placed before us and the sugestions of the Secretary as to how the money is to be raised to meet the indebtedness. He says the expenses of the government, on the present army and navy footing for the year ending June 30, 1862, will be $543,406,422. This amount he thinks will be raised as follows, viz:

From Customs, lands, &c.,	$ 36,809,731
Loans already realized	197,242,588
Loans authorized,	75,449,675
Proceeds of direct tax	20,000,000
Total,	$329,501,994

This leaves a deficit of $213,904,428, to be provided for. This deficit he proposes to raise in three ways. The direct taxes of the loyal States to furnish twenty millions; duties on liquors, tobacco and other luxuries, twenty millions more, and the tax on incomes, ten millions. To make up the balance he proposes that the government shall issue $150,000,000 in federal paper currency to take the place of our present bank notes.

In order to raise revenue he recommends the taxing of tobacco, bank notes, carriages, legacies, stills and distilled liquors; and a further increase of duties on sugars, tea and coffee.

He thinks the war will be ended by the middle of next summer, but still he makes estimates for another year of warfare, after the 30th of June next. He estimates the amount of the national debt on the 1st of July, 1863, at *nine hundred millions of dollars!*

Northern Disunionists.

There are a great many disunionists in the northern States—we fear there are a greater number than most good people are apt to imagine. These enemies of the Union are continually prating about "slavery being the cause of the war"—"slavery must be abolished before the war can stop," etc. Men who talk this way have no regard for the Constitution, and are as bad as armed secessionists. The Government has no authority to abolish negro slavery in any State, and were it to do so it would be an act of usurpation, alike despotic in character and ruinous in its consequences. It would destroy the Union [illegible] Not a State would be bound by that instrument, because its terms of union would be abrogated. The Constitution is binding upon all, in all its parts, or it is binding upon none. To urge the abolition of slavery by the government, therefore, is to urge disunion, to advocate secession, to demand a permanent separation of the States. Men who urge this suicidal policy upon the government, or defend it before the people, should be marked as disunionists—as aiding and comforting the rebellion—as seeking to involve the country in common anarchy and ruin. They are recreant to every principle of constitutional liberty. Had there not been abolitionists in the North, there would have been no secessionists in the South. It is only the terror of northern abolitionism that makes the rebellion the solid column that it is.—*Greensburg Democrat.*

Ages of the States.

The following chronological table cannot fail to command attention at this peculiar period:

SETTLEMENTS.

1597. Virginia, by the English.
1613. New York, by the Dutch.
1620. Massachusetts, by the Puritans.
1624. New Jersey, by the Dutch.
1628. Delaware, by Swedes and Fins.
1635. Maryland, by Irish Catholics.
1636. Rhode Island, by Roger Williams.
1639. North Carolina, by the English.
1670. South Carolina, by the English.
1682. Pennsylvania, by Wm. Penn.
1732. Georgia, by Oglethorpe.

ADMITTED INTO THE UNION.

1792. Vermont.	1818. Illinois.
1792. Kentucky.	1819. Alabama.
1796. Tennessee.	1820. Maine.
1802. Ohio.	1822. Missouri.
1811. Louisiana.	1836. Michigan.
1816. Indiana.	1839. Arkansas.
1816. Mississippi.	1845. Florida.
1845. Texas.	1846. Iowa.
1848. Wisconsin.	1850. California.
1858. Minnesota.	1858. Oregon.
1861. Kansas.	

How they do it.—A letter writer from Washington, in alluding to the various methods practiced for the purpose of depleting the Federal treasury, says that the beef contractors are in the habit of feeding their cattle, a few days before they are inspected, with as much hay as they can possibly eat—they next furnish them with as much salt as they will eat, and then give them as much water as they can possibly drink. Cattle thus treated will average about two hundred pounds more than their legal weight.

Attention, Post Masters.—Some Post Masters are in the habit of returning newspapers to the publishers, having "refused" or "not called for" written on the margin, without giving anything to indicate from what office the paper is returned. All such officials are hereby informed that it is their duty, when a paper is not lifted, to inform the publisher by letter, giving the reason, if known to the officer.

That was a patriot wife of a Maine volunteer, who begged of her husband to keep out of a battle if he could. Probably his life was not insured.—*Bath Times.*

HIGHLY IMPORTANT from ENGLAND.

GREAT EXCITEMENT OVER THE SLIDELL AND MASON AFFAIR.

A Queen's Messenger Sent with Dispatches to Lord Lyons to Demand the Restoration of the Persons of the Southern Envoys.

VIEWS OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

HALIFAX, Dec. 15.—The Europa arrived here to-day from Liverpool, on the 30th ult., and Queenstown on the 2d inst., where she was detained until Monday, by order of the British government. She has the Queen's messenger on board, with dispatches for Lord Lyons.

LONDON, Dec. 1st.—The Observer states that the government will demand from President Lincoln and his cabinet the restoration of the persons of the southern envoys to the British government.

Yesterday afternoon after five o'clock her Majesty held a Privy Council at Windsor Castle. Three of her Majesty's ministers, including the First Lord of Admiralty and Secretaries of State and War, traveled from London to Windsor by special train to be present. Previous to leaving town, the three ministers had attended a cabinet council at Lord Palmerston's official residence.

The Observer says a special messenger of foreign affairs has been ordered to carry our demands to Lord Lyons, and will proceed by packet from Queenstown to-day. The public will be satisfied to know that these demands are for an apology, and to insist on a restitution to the protection of the British flag of those who were violently and illegally torn from that sacred asylum.

The Observer adds: "There is no reason why they should not be restored to the quarter-deck of a British Admiral at New York, or Washington itself, in the face of ten or twelve men of war, whose presence in the Potomac would render the blustering Cabinet at Washington as helpless as the Trent was before the guns and cutlasses of the San Jacinto. It is no fault of ours if it should come even to this."

Arrangements for increasing the force in Canada are not yet complete, but in a very few hours everything will be settled. In the meantime a large ship, the Melbourne, has been taken up and is now being loaded with Armstrong guns, some eighty thousand Enfield rifles, ammunition and other stores at Woolwich. It is not impossible that this vessel will be escorted by one or two ships of war. The rifles are intended for the Canadian military, and strong reinforcements of field artillery will be dispatched forthwith.

Lord Lyons' instructions, in which the Cabinet are said to be unanimous, are explicit and determined.

The Post says an acknowledgment of the error and a surrender of the prisoners will be received with great joy, but if the Federal government fails to do so, no man in England will blind his eyes to the alternative that England must do her duty.

The Times continues to assert that it has been Mr. Seward's policy to force a quarrel with England, and calls for energetic military preparations in Canada.

There has been a serious decline daily taking place in Canadian securities, amounting to 12 per cent.

The Times predicts three things to immediately follow the outbreak—namely: the destruction of the Southern blockade; the complete blockade of the Northern ports, and the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France and England.

The Patrie argues pretty clearly that France will side with England and recognize the Southern Confederacy, and take a decided attitude in the international question.

The Liverpool Post gives a rumor that Napoleon has been proposed as arbitrator of the question between England and the United States.

The Americans in Paris paid a complimentary visit to Gen. Scott—Mr. Dayton acting as chairman.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Washington off Cape Race.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Dec. 15.—the newsboat of the associated press has arrived from Cape Race with the advices of the steamer City of Washington, from Liverpool via Queenstown on the 5th, intercepted off that point.

Queenstown, December 5.—The excitement in reference to the Slidell and Mason affair continues unabated.

The Paris Temps repeats the statement that Napoleon has tendered his services as a mediator.

A letter from Gen. Scott in favor of maintaining friendly relations between England and America attracts much attention.

The exportation of arms, ammunition and lead are prohibited.

The Paris Patrie has an editorial foreshadowing the disposition of France to recognize the Southern Confederacy if England sets the example.

The Daily News rejoices that Congress meets before the English demands can get out to America, and hopes that the golden opportunity will not be lost.

A large number of naval vessels have been ordered to be ready for immediate commission.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS—BASIS OF THE OPINION OF THE JURISTS.

The London Times says the depositions of the officers of the Trent have been submitted to the law officers of the crown, and their opinion has been given that the proceedings of the American frigate are not justified by the law of nations. It is, we understand, the opinion of these jurists that the right of the Federal government, acting by its officers, was confined to the visiting and the searching of the mail packet; that if any men or things, believed to be contraband of war, had been found on board of her, the proper course was to take her into port and submit the question to the prize courts, which would hear evidence and argument on both sides, and would have decided the case according to precedent and authorities. The Times observes that this proposition seems so clear that it requires only to be stated to obtain universal assent. The cabinet meets on Friday, to consider what action shall be taken on the opinion of the law officers. We do not wish to speculate as to what steps they may consider necessary. If Mason and Slidell were wrongly taken, they must be restored with sufficient apology.

The London Times of the 30th ult. makes the important announcement that the cabinet has come to the conclusion that the act of the captain of the San Jacinto in seizing passengers on a British vessel and carrying them forcibly away is a clear violation of the laws of nations, and one for which reparation must be at once demanded. In all probability the first steamer will carry out instructions to Lord Lyons to demand reparation for the ill-advised act of seizing Mason and Slidell while under the British flag. Should this just demand not be complied with, we cannot doubt that Lord Lyons will, under the instructions of his government, withdraw with the British legation from Washington.

We hope, says the Post, that the U. S. government will at once disavow the act of their officer, and make every compensation in their power Wild as are the words written and spoken by Secretary Seward, and reckless as the American policy not unfrequently is, we can hardly suppose that the northern States are seriously disposed to accept a war with England.

We have in the American waters including the Mexican expidition, and ships already there, a force amounting to not far short of one thousand guns, which we could largely increase with the greatest ease and rapidity. In one month we could sweep all the San Jacintos from the sea, blockade the Northern ports & turn to a direct and speedy issue the tide of war now raging. This is so obvious that we find it almost impossible to suppose that the Cabinet at Washington can commit an act so madly suicidal as to reject our earnest and positive demands.

NAVAL VOLUNTEERS AND ARMY REINFORCEMENTS.

The export of saltpetre and warlike stores was formally forbidden. It was stated that one ship with a large cargo of saltpetre for America had been stopped, and that the relanding of warlike stores, already shipped, had been required.

The naval volunteers were offering to come forward to proctect the honor of the British flag.

The London News says: "Beneath everything there exists an undercurrent of apprehension lest the American government really contemplate the desperate policy of seeking to fasten a quarrel on Great Britain, in order to gain a standing ground for abandoning its design of subjugating herself."

The London Times (city article) says: "The universal impression seems to be that, in the present unhappy position in the eyes of the world, the United States government can scarcely command themselves so as to regulate their course by the light of law, reason or courtesy, and that although this opens a wide field of danger, it should also stimulate all other nations to exercise the utmost forbearance."

The Newport *Argus*, speaking of the Thanksgiving Sermons preached in Boston, says: "If these sermons are to be regarded as the voice of the Boston Pulpit, they settle the question as to the object of the war, as the Pulpit understands it. They all unite in affirming that it is to put down the slave power. They all say so, in plain English. But the President, in the meantime, persists in declaring that such is *not* his purpose.—Now, why don't he just send these Rev. gentlemen down to Fort Warren, as he has other people who have borne false witness against him? He might do so without either making or breaking anybody, if the Fort didn't gain more than the Pulpit would lose by such an operation."

The President and the Union.—Washington letters say the pressure upon the President, to drive him into revolutionary and radical Abolitionism, has been great, very great, but he has withstood it so far, like a President, and his foot seems to be down. If now this policy becomes the fixed policy, and the South can read it, hear it, feel it, Unionism will crop out more and more, in Virginia, North Carolina, East Tennessee, and New Orleans. The cut throat policy of the Abolitionists is eternal war; while that of the President—"The Union must and shall be preserved,"—is the talisman of reunion everywhere.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company are playing a very large game at cribbage. Along the line of their road, twelve miles south of Chicago, they are building eleven miles of corn cribs, the capacity of which will be 3,000,000 bushels. They are to receive corn in payment for lands purchased of the Company.

A man in Boston is exhibiting a new invention by which he makes boots in fifteen minutes.

GREAT FIRE IN CHARLESTON, S. C.

BRANCHVILLE, S. C., 36 miles from Charleston, Dec. 12.—Passengers who have just arrived here report a destructive fire last night at Charleston. The fire commenced in Charleston last night, Dec. 11, at 9 o'clock, in Russell & Co.'s sash factory, at the foot of Hazel street, and communicated on the opposite side of Hazel to Cameron & Co.'s machine shops. Under the impulse thus given, and a stiff breeze, with a small supply of water, the conflagration assumed a formidable character, nearly equalling the most extensive conflagration on the American continent. The theatre, Floyd's coach factory, opposite the express office, the old executive building and all the houses between that point and Queen street are burned. The whole of one side of Broad street is destroyed, from Colonel Gadsden's residence to Meeach street, and a considerable portion of the city, from East Bay to King street, is destroyed.

Among the prominent buildings burned are the Institute and St. Andrew's Halls, Theatre, Catholic Cathedral and the Circular Church. At last accounts from Charleston up to five o'clock this morning, Dec. 12th, the fire had crossed Broad street, and was sweeping furiously on. The telegraph lines to Charleston are down, consequently we are not able to state whether the fire has ceased or not.

BRANCHVILLE, Dec. 12th, 5 P. M.—The fire is still raging A thousand houseless persons are huddled in the streets. The express train left Augusta this afternoon, with provisions to supply the wants of the sufferers, and men to assist in controlling the fire. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

In extent, the fire, so far as known, embraced a district of the city over one-half a mile long by one fourth wide.

The city of Charleston has suffered greater disasters by fire than almost any other city in the United States. In 1778 there were two hundred and fifty-two houses consumed; in 1796 nearly a third of the city was destroyed, involving a loss of property to the amount of $2,500,000. Again, in the great fire of 1838, the loss was estimated at $5,000,000.

A Prediction.—The Mt. Vernon Banner says; "We predict that in less than one year from this time the Abolitionists will be denouncing President Lincoln as they abused John Tyler in 1841, when he refused to carry out their darling measures. And we further predict that the Republican party will go to destruction by the weight of its corruption, and that our present difficulties will be at length settled by the Democracy."

In consequence of the payment of several months wages to the volunteers of Lehigh county, by the Government, the County Commissioners have concluded to temporarily suspend the payment of the weekly allowance to their families, on the ground that if the earnings of the soldiers are properly appropriated there is no pecuniary assistance necessary from other sources.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* says that "New York city could send a petition with the names of 50,000 voters at least, and we think it safe to say with sixty-five thousand, against the pet schemes of the Abolitionists. We have said that the President might one day find his firmest supporters in the Democrats. The day seems to be at hand. Conservative Republicans and Democrats must rally to the support of the President, the Constitution and the Union.

Senator Wilson having got up a bill to abolish the office of sutler in the army, some law firm in Washington City has hatched a scheme to make money out of the sutlers by raising a large fund to defeat the bill. A circular soliciting money has been sent to each sutler. Will this be permitted..

The Albany Argus says Mr. Crosswell's letter, which the Emancipationists have claimed as favorable to their views, "is an argument against the emancipation policy, and which declared that the advocates of emancipation are laboring, as effectually as the Secessionists, for the dissolution of the Union."

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says it appears to be well settled that Mr. Lincoln is President, and this being now fully understood, there should be no occasion for Cabinet difficulties hereafter like those which have just occurred.

A proposition for enlisting 200,000 additional volunteers will be introduced in Congress, and it is understood to meet the approval of the Secretary of War.

Ladies Included.—A few days since, Saxe, in making a speech at a flag raising at Albany, concluded his remarks by proposing three cheers for the young gentlemen of East Albany, through whose liberality the flag had been procured. As the cheers were about to be given, the chairman of the occasion amended the proposition of Mr. Saxe, so that the cheers went up for the young ladies as well as the young gentlemen of East Albany. When the voice of the cheers became silent, Saxe arose and gave an explanation and as an apology for omitting to speak of the young ladies in his original proposition for cheers, that he thought the young gentlemen always *embraced* the young ladies.

Intelligence concerning the contrabands at Port Royal is the old story, "doing nothing," "eating," "sleeping," "selling masters' chickens, sweet potatoes," &c.—They won't work for love or for money!—The N. Y. Express thinks when everything stealable is exhausted, they will steal from us, or work just enough to keep soul and body together, upon rations we sell them.

The railway carriages in France are now warmed very comfortably by means of the exhausted steam from the engines.

A Large Cannon.—One of the largest cannon ever made in this country, was cast at Algiers' foundry, at South Boston, on Saturday week, under the inspection of Captain Taylor, of the United States Navy. It weighed 20,000 pounds.

Counterfeit two dollar notes on the Allegheny Bank of Pittsburg are in circulation in the interior of Pennsylvania.

If time is money, some people have a good deal more than they know what to do with.

Those who heed not God's writ are often forced to heed the Sheriff's.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!

The union of lakes—the union of lands—
The Union of States none would sever;
The union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the Flag of our Union forever!

H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 23, 1861.

Gen. McClellan's Threatened Resignation.

The story, originated by Thaddeus Stevens, that Gen. McClellan had threatened to resign unless the report of the Secretary of War was modified, appears to be without foundation. Mr. Stevens only said that he had heard the report distinctly asserted, without vouching for its truth. The Washington *Star* contradicts the whole story, and says it "grew out of the fact that it is well known here that Gen. McClellan, and, indeed, every other general officer now in the service on this line, whether regular or volunteer, is of opinion that for Congress to essay to make the war one for the abolition of slavery, rather than, as originally designed, a war for the restoration of the Union as our fathers made it, will be to insure the eventual success of the rebellion of Jeff Davis & Co."

Gen. Patterson.

General Patterson has demanded a Court of Inquiry. The necessary papers were forwarded to the authorities, on November 1st, but no response had been received. Recently the matter has again been agitated by the General, but, as before, without any definite results. It is stated that Gen. Scott would be affected by a Court of Inquiry called for the purpose of investigating the conduct of General Patterson in the Virginia campaign, and a Washington correspondent of one of the New York journals gives this as a reason for not instituting such an inquiry. The friends of Gen. Patterson on the other hand, allege that the demand for a court was preferred before General Scott left the country, and declare that an official report of the campaign must be obtained.

☞The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* says that President Lincoln recently made the following declaration:

"'Emancipation would be equivalent to a John Brown raid, on a gigantic scale.—Our position is surrounded with a sufficient number of dangers already. Abolition would throw against us, irrevocably, the four States of Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia and Maryland, which it is costing the nation such efforts to regain. We have our hands full as it is, and if there is to be any such suicidal legislation, we might as well cut loose at once, and begin taking up the arteries to prevent our bleeding to death.' My informant has given me these words that fell from the President's lips, as nearly as he could remember them, and thinks they are exactly what he said. He spoke forcibly and energetically, deprecating as worse than useless, from whatever point of view it might be regarded, the fanatical disturbance which the ultras of Congress are endeavoring to create."

The remarks here attributed to the President are as "true as Gospel," whether he made them or not. We commend them to the serious consideration of the *Star* managers, who may be said to be fairly in the Abolition current. When these tricksters shout "hurrah for the Union!" they *mean* "hurrah for Abolition!" just as their fellow radicals in Congress do.

☞We are to bequeath a thousand millions or more of debt, growing out of this rebellion, to our posterity; that, just now, seems inevitable. Shall we bequeath them the *cause* of it, too, so that they may have a like contest, while National credit shall be impaired by the debt we are creating?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

We trust not—we hope that when this war shall have ended in the restoration of the Union and the rights of the States unimpaired, that the Abolitionists who are the original *cause* of our National troubles will never be heard of again except as a warning to future generations.

☞G. C. STAIR, Esq., Editor and Proprietor of the *York Advocate*, died of pulmonary consumption, in that place, on the 11th instant, in the 39th year of his age. We were youths together, and during the years of our intimate intercourse, the writer had frequent occasion to admire his many high-souled attributes. "His upright character, his genial social qualities, his capacious and active mind, his public spirit, and the silent powerful influence of his unobtrusive moral excellence, all characterized him as one of nature's noblemen." As a man, a citizen, and a Christian, none stood higher. In full truth we may say of him,

"None knew him but to love him—
None named him but to praise."

Rest, friend of old! rest!

☞Gov. Curtin, in compliance with an act of Assembly, has appointed Hon. D. M. Smyser, of Montgomery, Wm. McClellan, Esq., of Franklin, and James M. Street, of Allegheny, a Board of Commissioners to revise the revenue laws of the State.

The Anderson Body Guard.—A Louisville paper, announcing the arrival there of the Anderson Body Guard, says:—"They are the finest looking body of men we have yet seen. They are the flower of young Pennsylvania, being all about five feet ten inches to six feet in height; strong and hearty; picked men; one man from each county of the State."

☞The Democrats of Detroit, Michigan, at the recent election, elected their candidate for Mayor, by about 400 majority, and seven of the ten Democratic nominees for Aldermen. The Republican majority last fall in the city on Presidential electors was 514.

☞Hon. GEORGE A. CRAWFORD (Democrat) has been elected Governor of Kansas. Mr. Crawford was formerly a clerk in the Post Office Department at Washington, and a Buchanan Elector in Pennsylvania in 1856.

☞Mr. Hosford, Dem., was elected Mayor of Lowell, over [illegible], Rep.

Abolitionists Rampant.

It seems, says the Police Gazette, as though we are never to get rid of the everlasting nigger, but that he is to be dished up to us morning, noon and night, in such form and shape as our tormenters think best adapted to their malignant purposes. The President is evidently just and conservative in his policy, which does not suit these fire eating Abolitionists, and they are determined, if possible, to drive him to following their plans. To this end they are holding caucuses, offering resolutions in Congress, making speeches and cutting up various other antics characteristic of the race, but they are destined to disappointment, for we do not beleive that President Lincoln will ever submit to become a party to their insane plans. Congress has no authority whatever to abolish slavery in any State; and if they should pass an act to that effect it would be void in itself, and we would be sure to elect men to the next Congress that would wipe the illegal enactment from the statute book. It is full time that something was done with the incendiaries, for they are really doing more injury to the country than the Secessionists, and if the President would direct his Marshals to take charge of one Lovejoy and one Stevens, who have obtained seats in Congress, and also about two or three hundred of their co conspirators outside of Congress, and give them a berth at Fort Lafayette or Warren, he would do the country more good than could be accomplished by an army of fifty thousand men. These are the men who have been instrumental in plunging the country into war, and now they are doing everything in their power to prolong it, and to add to its horrors. They do not enlist either as soldiers or officers, for they fear to meet a hail-storm of leaden bullets; but they stay at home, seek for contracts or fat offices, and then occupy their leisure time in concocting schemes that must result in making the strife more sanguinary than the most blood-thirsty could desire. There must be an end put to their operations, and that soon, or more evil will ensue.

The Nigger in Congress.

Congress is devoting considerably more attention to the nigger than to the war.—The Republican political generals, who occupy seats in that body, and whose brilliant exploits at Bull Run are so well remembered, cannot remain contented with leaving our military operations in the hands of the officers appointed to conduct them, but seek to embarrass them by resolutions and suggestions that cannot fail to have a disastrous effect. Instead of this being a short and economical session, we are to have endless propositions and debates on the sickening slavery hobby, which will only help to aggravate difficulties. The Republicans have things now entirely in their own hands, and will be responsible for the whole management of the Government. If they shall postpone relief to our soldiers, if they cripple the efforts of our generals, if they extend the war, and distract the North, by dragging the slavery discussions into the Halls of Congress, as of more consequence than speedy peace, they alone must be held to account, and a fearful retribution will await them.—*Erie Observer.*

Defeat of the Abolitionists in Congress.

The Abolition leaders of Congress, last week, made an effort to pass a resolution to censure General Halleck for issuing his order preventing slaves in Missouri from entering the lines of our army. The resolution also aimed at modifying and altering the order. Stevens, Lovejoy and other kindred spirits, made speeches denouncing Sherman, Dix, Halleck and General McClelland for refusing to carry out the emancipation scheme of the abolitionists. But when the vote came, on the resolution, we rejoice that there were found in Congress enough conservative, Constitutional men to defeat the resolution. If the true Union men only stand firm in Congress, the deep laid schemes of the busy agitators will be thoroughly defeated, and the Union restored on a constitutional basis. This is what the people are now fighting for, and they will be content with nothing else.—*York Gazette.*

A Significant Remark of President Lincoln.—Said a leading Democrat of the West, the other day, to the President, "If those who helped to place you in power were as truly your friends, and as unselfish and honest in their support of your Administration, as those who opposed you, you would have less trouble." "*I begin to think so,*" replied the President.—*Providence Post.*

☞The Somerset *Democrat* says: "The Chicago platform did well enough to carry an election, but it won't do to govern a nation by. Mr. Lincoln is gradually coming all right, and we expect that before his term of office expires he will be a first rate Democrat."

☞Judge JEREMIAH S. BLACK has been appointed to the honorable and lucrative position of Reporter of the Supreme Court of the United States, in place of Gen. Benjamin C. Howard, resigned.

☞Hon. Jas. X. M'Lanaham, formerly of Chambersburg, died suddenly, at his residence, in New York city, on Monday last, mourned by a large number of friends and relatives.

☞Wm. H. Johnson, a private in the Lincoln Cavalry, was shot on the 13th inst., for the crime of desertion, in the presence of 7000 soldiers. This is the first execution in the army of the Potomac.

☞The New Orleans Crescent states that three eminent divines of the Methodist church have been commissioned to raise a mounted regiment of preachers for the Confederate army.

☞The Southern Congress has passed a bill admitting Kentucky into the Southern Confederacy. Commissioners were appointed at Russellville empowered to act in behalf of Kentucky.

☞Of all the Cabinet officers, the one most conspicuous in hostility to the emancipation programme, is Secretary Smith.

☞Mr. Foster, the candidate for the U.S. Congress from North Carolina, has voluntarily abandoned his claim. The whole proceeding was a notorious farce.

☞Christmas—on Wednesday next.—Youngsters, don't forget to hang up your stockings to-morrow evening. Bigsters can hang up theirs', too, if they wish, and then take them down the next morning.

☞The sleighing is said to excellent in the northern part of New England.

President Lincoln Burnt in Effigy.

On the 6th ult., the first anniversary of his election, President Lincoln was burnt in effigy in the city of Zanesville, Ohio.—Not for any breach of the Constitution, not for usurpations of power, was this indignity offered to the President; but simply for doing what he had a *constitutional* and legal right to do—removing Fremont from the command of the Department of the West.

This removal is loudly denounced by Republicans and so-called *Unionists*, who were lately blatant for the support of the President in all his acts, as identical with the support of the Government and the Union.

Had a mob of Democrats, when the President suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*, assembled tumultuously, and burnt him in effigy, what a yell of indignation and wrath, reverberating across the continent, would have burst from the Republican and Abolition ranks, The cry of "Treason!" "Treason!" "Treason!" would have been proclaimed by every political anti-slavery newspaper, and every fanatic in the land.

The immediate imprisonment, if not the execution of the mobocrats, would have been demanded, as a just penalty for their audacious and treasonable amusement. It is doubtful, if such a scene had been enacted by Democrats a few months ago, whether the aiders and abettors would have been permitted, at least in some locations in this State, to survive for twenty-four hours afterwards.

Republicans burning Lincoln in effigy!—The thought is startling! But times change and the bogus Union savers change with them. It is no uncommon thing for fanatics and hypocrites to vilify and persecute those whom they have once professed to love and worship, when they can no longer use them to effect their selfish purposes.—Certain Republicans and radical Abolitionists are now showing, by the abuse and curses they heap upon President Lincoln for removing Fremont, how deep and sincere were their loud professions of love and devotion to the Administration, the Government and the Union.—*Jeffersonian.*

An Outburst of Sympathy.

Some sixty negroes—and perhaps twice as many whites—are now confined in the Jail of Washington city. Most of the negroes were arrested by the city police as escaped "contrabands," and for various offences against the municipal authority of the city. Senator Wilson, having learned these facts, brought the subject to the attention of the Senate, and asked the appointment of a committee of investigation. Here a display of Abolition sympathy for the negro burst forth in all its glory. The old jail was an "Austrian Dungeon"—a "stinking, filthy, pestilential hole," worse than the "Black Hole of Calcutta." Now, all this may be true enough. But why have these philanthropists neglected so long this crying abuse? The Washington *Star* informs us that this "Austrian Dungeon" has been presented to the Grand Jury of Washington over twenty times within the last ten years; and we remember very well that while in 1854, '55, and '56, when the city was under the control of the "Blood Tubs," "Plug Uglies," &c., in other words, the Know Nothings, this old prison was filled with "Dutch," "Irish" and other white folks, Congress was perfectly quiet. The old jail was quite good enough for its denizens then. But now when Sambo is concerned these false-hearted philanthropists are filled with horror.

We had supposed that these fellows would be satisfied when they could raise the negro to a level with the white man: but now it seems that they are determined that the negro shall not be submitted to the degredation heaped upon white men.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

Not Counted in Yet.—Senator Hale, of New Hampshire, said in the U. S. Senate, not twelve months since, that in case of an appeal to arms between the North and the South, he would be counted in. Five hundred thousand men have left their homes to serve their country, but the distinguished Senator has not been counted in.—*Hartford Times.*

☞Certainly not, Mr. *Times*. These Abolitionists are the greatest braggarts in the world, but they always take good care to keep out of harm's way. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, made a show of courage by assisting in raising a regiment, of which it was announced that he was to be commander, but when the hour for marching came, he found a more congenial place in his old seat in the Senate. Has any one ever heard of Garrison, Philips, Sumner, Wilmot, Giddings, Greeley, Wade, Chandler or Doolittle offering to fight for the defence of the Union? They prefer to remain at a safe distance from the field of danger, where they can criticise and abuse the officers of the army, and denounce the Administration for not thinking, like themselves, more of the negro than the white man. Like hellish fiends, they were not contented until they plunged the nation into the horrors of civil war, and now, cowards as they are, they will not peril a hair of their worthless heads in aiding to extricate the country from the trouble they assisted so much in bringing down upon it.—*Erie Observer.*

Showing the White Feather.

At the Republican Congressional caucus held on Wednesday night, Mr. Sherman, of New York, took the ground that we never could put down the rebellion with the bullet; that we must employ the slaves to do it. Had any person ventured to make the declaration three months ago that the united North, with its eighteen millions of free population and vast resources, could not put down the divided South, with but seven millions, he would have been branded as a coward or denounced as a traitor. But times have changed, and the loudest boasters are the first to show the white feather. Shame on the white man who thus seeks to impeach Northern courage!

☞The Albany Argus says Mr. Croswell's letter, which the Emancipationists have claimed as favorable to their views, "is an argument against the emancipation policy, and which declared that the advocates of emancipation are laboring, as effectually as the Secessionists, for the dissolution of the Union."

A Feeling Illustration.—A very worthy clergyman of this city, in one of his sermons on Sunday last, dwelling upon the depravity of the human heart, and its exhibitions in human conduct, remarked that the night before it was evinced in the meanest of all possible phases by the robbery of his hen roost.—*New Bedford Mercury.*

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Wilkinson offered a resolution reciting a certain letter from Jesse D. Bright, a Senator from Indiana, to Jefferson Davis, and providing that the said Senator be expelled from this body. He moved that the resolution be referred to the committee on the judiciary.—He would, he said, have offered this before, but the Senator was not in his seat.

Mr. Bright stated that he wished an inquiry into the truth or falsity of the charges preferred against him by a licentious press. He courted investigation into all his acts, public and private. For the seventeen years that he had held a seat in this body, he was not conscious of having said or done anything that was unworthy of him as a patriot, a Senator, or a gentleman. He presented a letter, which was read, and which was addressed by him to a friend in Indiana upon the subject of the charges against him. In the letter he expresses his devotion to the preservation of the Union, while the Abolitionists were, in his opinion, making its destruction. No one, he says, regrets more than himself the situation of the country or is more anxious to restore its tranquility. But he also expresses his entire opposition to the coercive policy of the government. The subject was referred to the committee on the judiciary.

The Senate took up for consideration a resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Trumbull, for an inquiry whether any person had been arrested by order from the Secretary of State, in the loyal States, and under what law.

Mr. Hale suggested the additional words: "and for what cause."

Mr. Dixon deprecated the introduction of this inquiry. It would not, in his judgment, be the way to promote the cause in which we were engaged. The necessary process had not, in all cases, gone far enough. Open and avowed secessionists had been arrested. It would have been moral treason to have neglected this duty on the part of the Secretary of State. What were the facts? Our nationality was endangered, and, in the opinion of foreign governments, it was even now doubtful whether the government could be sustained in its present form.

Mr. Trumbull vindicated his proposition. He believed the government could put this insurrection down by arms, and without the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act. But this was a resolution of inquiry merely, and was confined to citizens in the loyal States. He denied the right and the power of the government by the click of the telegraph to arrest a citizen and immure him in prison without the opportunity of defense or inquiry. An arrest at the whim and caprice of a cabinet minister, even if he were infallible, was a gross abuse, and ought to be corrected by law.

If power alone was to be consulted, a major general, or even a brigadier might assume at the head of a force, to arrest the President of the United States, and confine him at Fortress Monroe. Innocent men had been arrested. If they were not innocent they would not have been discharged. Then why were they arrested? The President was the last man to assume despotic power. But we might have a man of different character at the head of affairs, and any assumption of despotic power ought to be prevented by law. It was just in such times as these that the foundations of tyranny were laid, [illegible] the plea of necessity.

Mr. Wilson expressed his regret that the Senator from Illinois had introduced this resolution, and deplored the speech with which he accompanied it.

Mr. Hale was rejoiced that the inquiry had been proposed, for he would never yield the right to inquire into official acts of the Executive. He had come into this Senate without a party and should go out of it without a party, if free inquiry into the proceedings of the government was to be denied by those with whom he acted. If the day should ever come when this government could not be sustained upon principles of constitutional liberty, let it perish. Bull Run had, he said, been to this government what the Hartford convention had to the party that avowed it. It had cast a shade over those who were concerned in it. But the country could better stand another Bull Run defeat than the continued course of inaction and indecision that had marked the conduct of the war.

Mr. Kennedy of Maryland thanked the Senator from Illinois for introducing his resolution. As to the State of Maryland, there had never been any considerable time when the civil power in that State was not able to maintain the supremacy of the law. The action of the people of the State at two elections illustrated their loyalty to the constitution and the laws. He would not vindicate treason, would not say that there were not thousands who were unfriendly to the government, yet persons had been wrongfully arrested. He instanced the case of a State Senator now in Fort Warren, who protested that no word or act of his could be produced to fasten the crime of treason upon him. He believed that the civil power has ample power for exercising its legitimate authority.

Mr Doolittle moved a reference of the resolution to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. Pearce remarked that it was not pretended that there was any constitutional power to make the arrests in question.—He was in the dark as to the principle involved by exercising the authority. He wanted to know by what right the Secretary of State, sitting here at Washington, should by a dash of his pen immure persons within the walls of a fortress. Such arrests were not needed to restore the Union, which was a thing most desirable to him. But if there was no power to prevent such arrests then the vital principle of the constitution was gone, and he would sink into despondency and grief if they were continued.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, said there was nothing in the resolution which was a proper subject for reference.

Mr. Latham was against the reference of the resolution. He saw no need of maintaining law by trampling on law. The example was worse than that of the rebel States.

Mr. Fessenden spoke at much length, expressing the opinion that much weight had been given to the resolution. He justified the arrests as a general thing, but would not shrink from inquiry as to whether or not wrong might not have been done by the Executive. If arrests had not been made in the hour of peril, then our officials were not the men for the occasion. He would not have initiated the resolution of inquiry, but as it was up he would vote for it.

Mr. Doolittle desired the reference with a view to having a report as to who had the power to suspend the habeas corpus act.

After further protracted discussion by Senators Doolittle, Browning, Fessenden and Trumbull, the vote was taken and the resolution was referred—25 yeas to 17 nays.

In the House, "explanations" occurred between Mr. Conway, of Kansas, and Mr. Fouke, of Ill., the one (Conway) denouncing the other as a blackguard and a scoundrel, and the other (Fouke) retorting that he (Conway) is a disgrace to his State, a disgrace to his nation, and a disgrace to humanity. Here the matter dropped.

On motion of Mr. Duell, a bill was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to strike from the pension rolls the names of all persons who are disloyal to the government.

Mr. Vallandigham offered a resolution that inasmuch as the Secretary of the Navy had sanctioned the act of Capt. Wilkes in taking from a British steamer Messrs. Mason and Slidell—

Resolved as the sense of the House, that it is the duty of the President to now firmly maintain the stand thus taken by Capt. Wilkes, in spite of any menace or demand of the British government, and that this House pledge its full support to him in upholding, now, the honor and vindicating the courage of the government and people of the United States against a foreign power.

It was referred by a vote of—yeas 109; nays 16.

Mr. Wickliffe then called up his bill to raise an additional force to defend the borders of Kentucky.

Mr. Lovejoy would not now vote for additional soldiers. He thought we had more now than we knew what to do with at present. He thought if it was necessary to send a force to Kentucky, we could send them from the Potomac, as we have already enough to spare, at least twenty thousand for that State, which this bill requires. He said that every soldier that enlisted for three years' service should be placed upon the same footing as those of the regulars.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, could not vote for this bill. It had not been asked for by any of the departments of the government.

Mr. Dunlap, of Ky., said that Kentucky was still true to the Union. If Kentucky is to be the battle ground of this contest we want a force to defend this border State as our army passes on towards Tennessee.

Mr. Diven, of New York, thought it was time to put this rebellion down, and speedily too.

Mr. Lovejoy hesitated at first to oppose this bill when it was first read, because it might look as if he was opposed to it because it came from a slave State. He said the gentleman from Kentucky had said something about his being at Bull Run.

Mr. Wickliffe did not charge the gentleman with running. He only said the gentleman from Illinois was there.

Mr. Lovejoy said he was there, and he did not run. The defeat of that battle was not owing so much to the want of men as it was to the drunkenness of some of the officers.

Mr. Wright, of Kentucky, advocated the passage of the bill, when—

Mr. Lovejoy desired to know if the gentleman was in favor of enlisting all men who offer their services to the United States?

Mr. Wright said he was in favor of making this army just as large as was necessary for the necessity of the government.

Mr. Lovejoy desired to ask the gentleman if he had ascertained the necessary number of men?

Mr. Wright replied that it was not within the power of the gentleman from Illinois, nor the power of the President, nor the Commander in Chief, to tell.

Mr. Lovejoy said the question still came back whether, in the opinion of the gentleman, that this House should go on to enlist. If we do not know how many, we should not go on in this indefinite way.

Mr. Wright.—The gentleman thought so; no longer than last week he proposed that this House should be the Commander in Chief of the army, by offering a resolution to rescind the order of Gen. Halleck.

Mr Bingham spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. Blair, of Mo., said we had not in one single instance met them but that they outnumbered our force. We have not driven them back one foot. He thought this ought to be conclusive for the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. Lovejoy replied that the enemy will not meet us unless they have a superior force.

Mr. Blair.—Why then does not our army advance.

Mr. Lovejoy.—We have no Generals.

He thought there was a broad difference between the State of Kentucky and that of Pennsylvania. The men of Kentucky are suffering by the hands of the enemy, and ask the government for protection.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. Allen of Ohio, offered a resolution that when this House adjourn it adjourn to meet on the 6th day of January next.—Agreed to—yeas 60 nays 50.

Mr. Aldrich, of Minnesota, offered a resolution, which was passed, to abolish sutlers or sutlerships.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Carlile, of Western Virginia, made a speech against the emancipation of the negroes. Among other things, he declared—let this policy be avowed and he would undertake to say that the Federal army would melt away like snow before the rays of the sun, and that every loyal man, not only in the seceded States, but in every border slave State, would abandon the cause of the Federal government.

In the House of Representatives the resolutions of Mr. Elliott, Mr. Stevens and all others included in the same special order, proposing the emancipation of the slaves, were, on motion of Mr. Kellogg, referred to the Judiciary Committee by a vote of yeas 77, nays 57. It is to be hoped that this is the last of them, and that Congress will now set to work and transact the really important business of the session.

Nothing of interest transpired in either House on Wednesday.

In the Senate, on Thursday, Mr. Sumner presented petitions from Abolitionists of Massachusetts in favor of the emancipation of the slaves.

Mr. Wade of Ohio, presented a petition from citizens of Ohio, expressing confidence in John C. Fremont, and asking that he be created lieutenant general of the United States army.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to cause to be constructed twenty iron-clad gunboats.

Mr. Vallandigham offered an amendment to have the contracts for the building of these steamers advertised for ten days.—The amendment was rejected and the bill passed.

The Senate, on Friday, discharged the Judiciary Committee from the further consideration of the bill to abolish the Supreme Court. Good!

Both Houses adjourned until to-day—Monday.

☞A dispatch from Washington states that if any conference has taken place between Lord Lyons and Secretary Seward, it has been of an informal and confidential character, as no official communications have passed between them with reference to the Trent affair.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says that it is well understood in political circles in Washington, that Mason and Slidell will be given up rather than have a war with England.

☞Several of our Littlestown friends do some big shooting. A few days ago, a small party went out along the mountain in Frederick county, Messrs. JOSHUA PRICE and HARRY KLINE among them, and, in two days bagged 259 Partridges, 1 Pheasant, and 4 Rabbits! Beat that who can—and give us the particulars. *We* knock under—flat!

By the way—Mr. PRICE has placed us under obligations for the present of another "mess" of Partridges, including a *white* one, the only one of the color we ever saw—and certainly very rare. The birds were large and plump, and not at all "hard to take."

Local Items.

RELIEF FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The ladies of Adams are not behind, those of our sister counties in contributing to the comfort of the sick and wounded soldiers—indeed, they are ahead of most of them. Their more recent efforts "foot up" after this gratifying fashion:

The Relief Association of this place, on Saturday week, forwarded two boxes to Baltimore, for the use of the Sick and Wounded Soldiers there, containing the following articles:

4 comforts, 1 pair of blankets, 3 pair of sheets, 17 pair of pillow cases, 22 pillows, 18 pair of woolen socks, 18 pair of hospital slippers, 4 gentlemen's dressing gowns, 2 bed gowns, 13 canton flannel shirts, 10 muslin shirts, 13 pair of canton flannel drawers, 1 linen collar, 5 needle bags, 13 pocket handkerchiefs, 12 towels, 5 pieces of soap, 16 quarts of dried fruit, bundles of linen, illustrated papers, 7 bottles wine, 1 bottle cologne, 7 cans of peaches, 3 cans of tomatoes, 5 boxes malta suet, 18 jars and cans of jelly and fruit.

The Ladies of Hunterstown have filled, and forwarded to Washington, a large box, made up as follows:

1 coverlet, 10 comforts, 10 blankets, 42 pair drawers, 36 canton flannel shirts, 4 canton flannel bed gowns, 40 pair woolen socks, 9 pair cotton socks, 12 pillows and cushions, 17 linen towels, 12 cotton towels, 2 dozen pocket-handkerchiefs, 1 box of lint bandages, linen cloths, 4 pillow-cases, 1 dress wrapper, 1 dozen pieces soap, 2 bottles raspberry vinegar and syrup, 5 jars of jams and jellies, rice, farina, corn starch, water and soda crackers, tracts, papers, 32 quarts dried peaches, 32 quarts dried cherries, 4 quarts dried pears, combs, brushes, &c., &c.

The Fairfield Association has forwarded to the Washington Commission, two boxes, containing the annexed articles:

80 quarts fruit, apples, peaches, &c., &c., 10 glasses and 4 jars jelly, 1 cheese, 3 papers farina, 6 papers corn starch, lot of white pudding, lot of domestic soap, lot of castile soap, lot of linen and cotton bandages, lot of magazines, newspapers, tracts, &c., lot of flavoring extracts, 20 feather pillows, with cases, 10 pair of pillow cases, 10 woolen blankets, 17 comforts, 12 canton flannel undershirts, 13 flannel undershirts, 22 pair canton flannel drawers, 64 pair men's woolen stockings, 2 pair men's cotton stockings, 18 linen towels, 23 linen handkerchiefs, 13 sheets, 8 bed gowns, 19 muslin shirts, box containing thread, buttons, &c., 1 loaf of sugar, 2 bottles Lisbon wine, lot of stationery.

The following is a correct list of the officers of the Fairfield Association:

President—Mrs. R. C. Swope.
Vice President—Mrs. Judge McGinley.
Treasurer—Mrs. D. Sullivan.
Secretary—Miss Margaretta McGinley.
Managers—Mrs. J. Robinson, Mrs. A. H. McCreary, Mrs. A. Marshall, Mrs. John C. Sheitzer, Miss Jane A. McGinley, Miss Eliza Lawver, Miss Mary B. McGinley.

The officers of the New Oxford Association are:

President—Mrs. George Hersh.
Vice President—Mrs. Peter Diehl.
Secretary—Mrs. Wm. D. Himes.
Treasurer—Mrs. Jno. R. Hersh.
Managers—Mrs. Jas. Townsend, Mrs. Frank. Hersh, Mrs. J. S. Gitt, Mrs. Thomas Himes, Mrs. Dr. Hendrix, Mrs. A. F. Gitt, Mrs. F. Sherman, Mrs. John Bernitz, Mrs. J. Heagy, Miss E. Miley, Miss Hattie Gallagher and Miss Kate Stock.

This Association has also made handsome contributions, having forwarded two boxes to Washington, containing the following:

2 pairs of blankets, 7 comforts, 4 wrappers, 8 pillows, 3 pairs cloth slippers, 8 linen handkerchiefs, 7 gingham handkerchiefs, 3 boxes of lint, a lot of linen bandages, &c., 3 linen sheets, 11 linen towels, 14 cotton pads, 8 small feather pillows, 15 pillow cases, 4 quilts, 25 pairs of woolen socks, 2 pairs of cotton socks, 5 woolen shirts, 3 pairs woolen drawers, 8 pairs cotton flannel drawers, 3 cotton flannel bed gowns, 1 muslin bed gown, 4 bottles wine, 6 mugs sheep suet, 1 can peach butter, 1 can quince butter, 1 can tomatoes, 4 packs tea, 42 quarts dried fruit, apples, cherries, elder berries, &c., a lot of books, magazines, &c., &c.

Acknowledgment.

Office of Sanitary Commission, }
Washington, D. C., Dec. 9, '61. }

Madam—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, in good condition, of a box of hospital supplies, as per your favor of the 4th instant, on behalf of the Ladies' Union Relief Society, of New Oxford.

The articles will be devoted, as intended, to the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers of the U. S. Volunteer and Militia forces, in whose behalf, and that of the Commission, I most cordially thank the donors. I am, Madam, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED J. BLOW, Ass't. Sec'y.

To Mrs. M. L. Himes, New Oxford, Adams county, Pa.

The Christmas present to Capt. Horner's Cavalry is to be forwarded to-day, and will no doubt be creditable to the Ladies of our town, who have the matter in hand.

We may presume to say that the Ladies are sincerely thankful to all who have contributed to the above praise-worthy objects.

CAVALRY TO WINTER HERE.—Hon. E. MCPHERSON, in a letter to D. A. BUEHLER, Esq., says that eight Companies of Cavalry (N. Y.) have been ordered to winter at Gettysburg and in the immediate vicinity. Two Companies go to Bendersville Fair Grounds and two to York Springs Establishment.

They will arrive before long. The men will bring their horses; and will occupy such houses and stables as can be had.—Supplies will be purchased by the Quartermaster in the vicinity.

MUSIC.—We are glad to learn that Prof. HARRY intends forming a Singing Association in this place the first week in January. Prof. H. has done much to develope the musical talent of Adams county—his success in this line being of the most extraordinary character. He deserves a continuance of the public's respect and patronage, and we doubt not it will be liberally accorded him. Let the Association to be formed here have a flattering start.

☞The Examinations in our Public Schools took place last week, the exercises, which were interesting, attracting a large number of visitors. An appropriate Lecture was delivered on Friday afternoon, by JNO. C. ELLIS, Esq., County Superintendent of Common Schools, which is highly spoken of.

BIG HOGS.—Mr. JOHN BUDDY, of Germany township, on Monday last, slaughtered an exceedingly fine Porker—eighteen months old, and weighing 519 pounds!

Mr. JOHN WEIGLE, of this place, slaughtered a Hog, a few weeks since, the weight which was 435 pounds.

☞The Gas has been taken into the Methodist Church of this place, and the building was illuminated with gas for the first time on Sunday evening week.

IMPORTANT FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

THE REBELS, UNDER JACKSON, ABOUT TO CROSS THE POTOMAC.

FREDERICK, Md., Dec. 17.—Advices from Williamsport last night show that considerable disquiet exists along the river line.—Shots are continually passing between the enemy and Col. Leonard's men. The reports as to the enemy's numbers and intentions are contradictory and unreliable. One statement is that Gen. Jackson, with his brigade largely reinforced, is at Falling Waters, but other intelligence does not appear to corroborate it. It is evident that Gen. Kelly's advance from Romney towards Winchester, and the approaching opening of the railroad from Cumberland to Hancock, together with the recent movements of Gen. Banks' column, has caused great consternation on the other side. Gen. Kelly has daily skirmishes with the rebel advanced guard, but he progresses slowly and steadily towards Winchester. If it be true that the Strasburg and Winchester railway connection has been completed, the enemy will undoubtedly receive heavy reinforcements, immediately, and a hard fought battle of considerable magnitude be the result.

FREDERICK, (Md.) Dec. 18.—A gentleman, arrived from Williamsport late last night, reports that Gen. Jackson's brigade, largely reinforced, and supposed to amount to 9,000 men, was at Falling Waters. At nine o'clock last evening fifty-one wagons, belonging to the rebels, were backed down to the shore, and a boat from each was quietly launched into the river. Two of the boats were of large size, for the transportation of Jackson's artillery. At this juncture, our informant left for Gen. Banks' headquarters. He thinks that Jackson's object is to cross over, and make a dash on Williamsport, and secure the stores and arms there. He informed Col. Leonard of all that was transpiring, and thinks that the latter has taken full precautions to prevent it, by moving the stores, etc., to a more secure place, and that he also took steps to concentrate all his available force to prevent the passage of the river. Our informant passed the Fifth Connecticut Regiment *en route* for Williamsport, two miles northwest of Boonsboro, and sixteen miles from Williamsport, and Best's battery less than a mile in the rear.

Later intelligence states that Best's battery reached Williamsport at 6 o'clock A. M., having passed the Connecticut regiment on the route.

Our informant met at Dam No. 4, yesterday, a deserter from Jackson's brigade, a resident from Rappahannock county, Va., who said Jackson had not less than 15,000 men, but this is considered an exaggeration by our informant, who had for one hour a good view of Jackson's whole command.—The deserter stated that Jackson's regulars, including a Georgia regiment which had just joined him, were determined to go to the devil with their commander, but the militia were equally obstinate in refusing to cross the river.

This morning on the receipt of this intelligence by General Banks, orders were issued to the Third Brigade, under General Williams, to be prepared to perform a forced march to Williamsport, at a moment's notice, but up to 10 o'clock this morning the brigade had not moved, but was in readiness to leave at any time.

LATER.—It is reported on the street that one regiment only is about to move, which indicates that Jackson has not sufficient strength to execute his threat, but has probably tried the experiment and met with a check.

Firing was heard at 6 o'clock, the hour at which Best's Battery had probably reached the river opposite Falling Waters. Passengers by the Hagerstown stage, which left at 6 o'clock, heard rumors of firing at Falling Waters, and a thousand other reports are afloat, but nothing authentic.

The Frederick *Union* says that Capts. Cole's and Horner's Cavalry Companies left Frederick at 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening in haste for Williamsport.

WILLIAMSPORT, Dec. 20th.—Affairs in and around this vicinity are quiet, though we expect to have an exchange of shots with the enemy at Dam No. 5, and Falling Waters.

There is not the least danger of Gen. Jackson's rebel force attempting to cross the river. A deserter says he has been ordered to destroy Dam No. 5, at any sacrifice.

Col. Leonard's forces are so disposed as to prevent any danger of a surprise.

A SHARP CONFLICT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—This morning at 6 o'clock, a portion of Gen. McCall's Division proceeded in the direction of Drainsville on a foraging expedition and also for the purpose of making a reconnoissance in that locality. Drainsville is about midway between Gen. McCall's headquarters and Leesburg.

On arriving in that vicinity our troops encountered the enemy, who had four regiments of infantry—South Carolinians, Alabamians and Kentuckians, with a battery of six pieces of artillery and a regiment of cavalry, under command of Gen. Stewart.

The only troops on our side engaged in the affair were Gen. Ord's Brigade, the First Rifles and Eustus' Battery of four guns.

The enemy were completely routed and fled precipitately after a fight of an hour and a half, leaving two caissons and a quantity of small arms, blankets, great coats, etc. More than our troops could carry away.

After the enemy had retreated, Gen. McCall sent two officers to count the rebels killed and wounded, when it was ascertained that they had left on the field 57 killed and 22 wounded. Three of the latter died on being removed, making their loss 60 killed and 19 wounded—a total of 79 killed and wounded, and they no doubt carried off many. They also left on the field many horses disabled.

Our men also brought in some prisoners besides the wounded.

Our loss is, as near as can be ascertained at present, about ten killed and fifteen wounded.

The expedition returned to their camp at Langley's, at 9 o'clock to-night.

☞Col. Davis had a brisk skirmish with a rebel force near Milford, in Missouri, last week, when the latter, finding themselves surrounded, surrendered to the number of 1,300, giving up 1000 stand of arms, 65 wagons, 1000 horses, with baggage and supplies. Our loss was 2 killed and 8 wounded. The rebel loss is not known.

Arrested—The St. Louis *Republican* states that, among the twelve Confederate prisoners recently brought in from North Missouri, is Mr. John K. Lincoln, of Clinton county. He is a highly respectable, wealthy and influential citizen of that county, about forty years of age, and a cousin of President Lincoln. The prisoner is charged with having permitted the rebels to secrete ammunition in his cellar, induced young men to join the rebel army, and otherwise giving aid and comfort to the enemy. He will probably be held as a hostage for the personal security or exchange of Judge Birch.

☞The loss by the great fire in Charleston, week before last, is estimated at between $5,000,000 and $7,000,000.

*Five churches were destroyed by the fire at Charleston—the Roman Catholic Cathedral, St. Peter's, Episcopal Church, the Cumberland Street Methodist, and the Circular Presbyterian Church.

The Mercury says that five hundred and seventy-six buildings were burnt.

The Confederate Congress has voted $250,000 to the relief of the sufferers.

☞Answer to Enigma in last week's paper—[illegible]

Attack of a Rebel Force on Colonel Geary's Camp at Point of Rocks.

Point of Rocks, Dec. 19.—At ten o'clock this morning a rebel battery of three guns, flanked with about 200 infantry, suddenly commenced shelling the encampment of Colonel Geary's Pennsylvania regiment.—About twenty shells, well aimed, fell amidst the encampment, the first within a few feet of Lieut. Col. DeKorponay, commanding. The six companies in camp were well deployed and entrenched, and the Twenty-eighth regiment battery immediately opened with two guns. Their first shot disabled one of the enemy's guns, and the second fell in their midst. Our battery then advanced and poured a continuous fire into them, silencing all their guns, and driving back a fourth one, which came to reinforce them. The rebels were driven from their position, and were soon in full retreat. At least fourteen were killed and many wounded. On our side we did not lose a man. The engagement lasted over half an hour. After the rout of the rebels we turned our guns on some houses near the old furnace, on the Virginia side, where about 150 rebels were secreted, and drove them out, killing and wounding a number. Our guns were admirably served.

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—Saturday last.

Flour	5 00 to 5 25
Rye Flour	3 50
White Wheat	1 15 to 1 25
Red Wheat	1 10 to 1 15
Corn	50
Rye	65
Oats	35
Buckwheat	45
Clover Seed	3 75 to 4 25
Timothy Seed	1 75 to 2 00
Flax Seed	1 20
Plaster of Paris	6 50
Plaster ground, per bag	1 00
Pork	4 75

BALTIMORE—Friday last.

Flour	5 50 to 5 62
Wheat	1 30 to 1 55
Rye	70 to 77
Corn	57 to 72
Oats	40 to 45
Clover Seed	4 62 to 4 75
Timothy Seed	1 75 to 2 00
Beef Cattle, per hund.	5 50 to 8 50
Hogs, per hund.	4 50 to 4 75
Hay	15 00 to 18 00
Whiskey	21 to 22
Guano, Peruvian, per ton	60 00

HANOVER—Thursday last.

Flour, from wagons	5 00
Do. from stores	5 75
Wheat	1 15 to 1 30
Rye	65
Corn	52
Oats	35
Clover Seed	4 00
Timothy Seed	1 75
Plaster	6 25

Special Notices.

A THING OF BEAUTY, IS A JOY FOREVER.—Who can be beautiful with a sickly pale complexion. Keep the pores of the skin free, and the blood pure, and your cheeks will vie with the rose and lily. The skin is formed with thousands of pores in every inch of surface whose office it is to carry off the impurities of the blood—the acknowledged cause of all diseases of mankind—when the skin is dry and parched—when it is covered with eruptions—when it is cold and clammy—when there is inward fever or inflammation—it is impossible for the skin under these circumstances to perform its proper functions, and to carry off the impurities from the body as designed by our Creator.

JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS remove these obstructions, and produce free and healthy blood, remove the eruptions from the skin, and cause it to brighten with the flush of youth and beauty. Beauty so much admired and loved. Beauty without paints and cosmetics—but beauty produced by health and happiness. Judson's Mountain Herb Pills are sold by all Medicine Dealers. [Dec. 23. 1m

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.—The sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these Pills have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure.—Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children.—Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of our remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that our Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis our American Almanac, containing directions for the use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Diseases which require an evacuant medicine. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for Ayer's Pills, and take nothing else.—No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

☞Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Price 25 Cents per Box.—Five Boxes for $1.

☞Sold by A. D. Buehler, and dealers everywhere. [Dec. 2, '61. 3m

GREAT DISCOVERY!—Ample tests, both by able practitioners and chemical analysis, have demonstrated the great value of Prof. De Grath's beautiful combination, called "ELECTRIC OIL," for the relief and cure of pain.—But the people themselves are rendering their verdict in a manner both unmistakable and satisfactory. More than two million bottles have been sold in a very short time—a great proportion of those who heard others recommend it, who had tried it. That it's a splendid discovery is every where acknowledged, and nothing like it was ever before prepared. The only genuine Electric Oil is Prof. De Grath's, which is to be had at all the respectable Druggists in the cities, and at wholesale and retail, at the proprietors' prices of the agent here. See advertisement.

☞Sheads & Buehler's Store is well worthy a visit just at this time. We doubt whether, even in our largest cities, so fine a display of Stoves can be found. Their large room is full of Stoves of every pattern; also, every variety of Hollow Ware, Sheet-iron Ware, Tin Ware, Planished Ware, Japan Ware—embracing, indeed, everything in the house furnishing line, also, Sausage Cutters, Sausage Stuffers, Lard Presses, &c., &c. They are prepared to sell wholesale and retail, Tin Ware and Sheet-iron Ware of their own manufacture—keeping a sufficient number of hands to supply any demand. Their assortment of Lumber is very large; also Coal of every kind.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

Pay of Volunteers.

A very important decision has been made by the War Department, in reference to the pay of Volunteers. According to the old practice, pay only became due from the date of the mustering in of the full company. This decision has been overruled, and now a soldier is entitled to pay from the day he enlists, and is not compelled to wait until his company is full, or the formal mustering in of his regiment into the service of the United States. This is a very good move. The old system deprived the soldier of a considerable amount of pay, and thus retarded enlistments. We hope to see the beneficial effects of it in our immediate neighborhood.—*Chambersburg Times.*

From Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, N. Y.—"*Brown's "Bronchial Troches."*"—"It is five years since that I accidentally entered your store for some sort of a preparation for Hoarseness—the Troches, which you gave me entirely answered the purpose which I had in view. Since then in all my lecturing tours I put 'Troches' in my carpet bag as regularly as I do lectures or linen, and I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, except to think yet better of that which I began in thinking well of."

☞The Republican party is as thoroughly divided to-day as if they had two organizations. The honest, conservative portion, believe in prosecuting the war sustaining the President, defending the Government and leaving slavery to be disposed of by the Constitution. The radical crew, under the leadership of Charles Sumner, Greeley and the Independent, would now join hands with the Abolitionists and turn the war into a crusade against slavery.

☞Are white freemen capable of preserving the institutions of this country? If not let us acknowledge ourselves the slaves of slaves, by imploring the negroes to come to our assistance.

☞We see no possible good which can result from enforcing the law of piracy against privateers. It will only make the war more sanguinary. The privateers constitute the war marine of the rebel States, and as we treat their captured soldiers as prisoners of war we do not see any substantial reason for treating their captured sailors otherwise.—*Boston Pilot.*

☞A young lady of California, recently broke her neck while resisting an attempt of a young man to kiss her. This furnishes a fearful warning to young ladies.—*Prov. Post.*

☞It is stated that Ex President Buchanan has completed the first volume of his book in defence of his administration.

HO, FOR THE HOLIDAYS!—Persons wishing to treat their friends to handsome Holiday Gifts, or gladden the little ones with Christmas Presents, should call at E. H. Minnich's, in Baltimore street, near the Diamond. We have never seen such a collection of Toys, Confections and Fancy Articles presented to the public, as Mr. M. has now on hand. Teachers wishing to treat their Pupils will be accommodated at reduced prices.

MARRIED.

On the 12th inst., at the Lutheran Parsonage, Arendtsville, by Rev. J. K. Miller, Mr. JACOB M. WEIGLE to Miss CORZELLA E. GOODYEAR, both of Graeffenberg Springs.

On the 10th inst., by Rev. M. Bushman, Mr. CORNELIUS RICE to Miss SARAH JANE BROUGH, all of Adams county.

On the 5th inst., by Rev. A. Essick, Mr. WILLIAM H. STEINOUR to Miss HANNAH ESSICK, both of Adams county.

Near Dillsburg, on the 8th inst., by Rev. A. Finefrock, Mr. ABRAHAM TROSTLE, of Huntington township, Adams county, to Miss CAROLINE EARNEST, of Franklin township, York county.

On the 12th ult., by the Rev. J. K. Miller, Mr. NOAH POTTORF, of Straban township, to Miss MATILDA LAWVER, of Franklin township.

On the 15th inst., by the Rev. P. Scheurer, Mr. ADAM BRAUMGART to Miss RACHEL BAIR, both of Adams county.

On the 10th inst., by the Rev. Jacob Sechler, Mr. WILLIAM FLICKINGER to Miss AMANDA M. SCHWARTZ, both of Adams county.

On the 12th inst., by the same, Mr. JEREMIAH ROHRBAUGH to Miss MARY MILLER, both of Adams county.

DIED.

Yesterday, in this place, MARY CATHARINE, youngest daughter of Jacob and E. C. Benner, aged 16 years 11 months and 4 days.

In Franklin township, on the 18th inst., Miss HANNAH HAKE, aged 25 years 3 months and 12 days.

On the 7th inst., near Hampton, Adams county, SARAH, wife of Mr. Ephraim Howard, aged 28 years 10 months and 18 days.

On the 8th inst., at the residence of his mother, in Menallen township, of typhoid fever, LOUIS H., son of Jesse Cook, deceased, and Ruth M. Cook, aged 14 years and 6 months.

On the 8th inst., in Menallen township, Mr. DAVID MEALS, Sr., aged 81 years 6 months and 24 days.

On the 11th inst., in Menallen township, JAMES ELLIOTT, son of George K. and Savilla Rex, aged 4 years 6 months and 5 days.

On the 13th inst., at the residence of her son, Rev. Adam Brown, of Reading township, Mrs. CATHARINE BROWN, wife of George Brown, Esq., of East Berlin, in the 88th year of her age.

On the 16th ult., Mr. HUGH WILSON, of Freedom township, aged 64 years and 3 months.

On the 2d inst., SUSAN, daughter of Wm. and Eveline Hamilton, aged 16 years 2 months and 6 days.

On the 28th ult., Mrs. ELIZABETH WILLS, wife of Mr. Henry Wills, of Emmitsburg, Md., aged about 47 years.

Houses for Rent.

TWO BRICK DWELLING HOUSES, on Chambersburg street, for rent.
M. EICHELBERGER.
Dec. 23, 1861. 3t

Estray.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Menallen township, Adams county, the last week in October last, a dark brown Bull Calf, with a white face, supposed to be eight or ten months old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away. JOHN BENDER.
Dec. 23, 1861. 3t

Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully informs those who are indebted to him that he intends closing up his business in the borough of Gettysburg, in which Henry G. Carr has been acting as his Agent. He therefore requests them to call and settle their accounts immediately. HENRY JEFFERSON KRISE.
Dec. 23, 1861. 3t

Call at Samson's.

HAVING returned from the war, (the stock being somewhat neglected in consequence of Samson being sick,) but as A. BOLLINGER is at home again, a first-rate assortment of CLOTHING, &c., has been forwarded, which will be sold as heretofore at the RIGHT PRICES. N. E. Corner of the Diamond.
Gettysburg, Aug. 19, 1861.

Notice.

WE desire all persons indebted to us to call and make settlement, having made a change in our manner of doing business.
Oct. 28, 1861. FAHNESTOCK BRO'S.

Something New.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the residents of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has opened a WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE, in the room immediately in the rear of Mr. J. L. Schick's Store, and fronting the Square, where he intends keeping an assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER and SILVER PLATED WARE, SPECTACLES, CLOCKS, &c., &c.

Having been connected with a first-class Watch and Jewelry Store in Baltimore, for several years past, he is prepared to furnish every article in the line, at the lowest city prices, and all purchases will be guarantied as represented.

From a long experience in Watch-repairing, especially of fine Watches, he is prepared to do all kinds of Watch-work promptly, in the best manner, and guaranty the performance of it.

He will keep always on hand a large assortment of SPECTACLES, and Spectacle Glasses; and having much experience in adapting them to the sight, is prepared to fit all who need them.

HAIR JEWELRY made to order in the best style, and a great variety of patterns on hand.

JEWELRY repaired in the neatest manner.
JOSEPH BEVAN.
Gettysburg, Dec. 23, 1861. tf

Divorce Notice.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF ADAMS CO., NO. 7, NOV. TERM, 1861.—Whereas, Lydia Ann Brown, by her next friend J. M. Walter, did file her Petition for Divorce, *a vinculo matrimonii*, against James Brown, upon which a Subpœna was awarded, tested on the 19th day of April, A. D., 1861. And whereas an alias Subpœna, issued in said case, returnable the 18th day of Nov. A. D., 1861. Now you the said James Brown, are notified to be and appear in your proper person in said Court, on the 20th day of January next, to answer the Petition of your wife, the said Lydia Ann Brown, by her next friend, J. M. Walter, and to shew cause, if any you have, why she should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony.
SAMUEL WOLF, *Sheriff.*

And now, Nov. 20, 1861, on motion, in open Court, Henry A. Picking, Esq., is appointed Commissioner to take testimony on the part of petitioner, fifteen days notice of time and place to be given by publication in one newspaper published in the borough of Gettysburg.
By the Court.

To James Brown: You are hereby notified that the depositions of witnesses will be taken, under the above Rule, at the house of J. L. Grass, in Hunterstown, Straban township, Adams county, on Friday, the 10th of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 6 P. M., of said day.
HENRY A. PICKING, *Commissioner.*
Dec. 16, 1861. 4t

Jury List—January Term.

GRAND JURY.

Tyrone—James N. Pittenturf, (Foreman,) Martin Raffensperger.
Germany—Wm. Staub.
Latimore—David P. Lerew, Wm. F. Bonner.
Butler—Samuel Houdeshell, Burkhart Wert.
Hamilton—George Slyder, A. W. Storm.
Berwick tp.—Jacob Klunk.
Berwick bor.—Edward Wenchoff, Sr.
Straban—John F. Felty, Isaac F. Brinkerhoff.
Gettysburg—Zachariah Myers, Alex P. Baugher.
Huntington—James Davis, Eli Gochenour.
Mountjoy—Jacob Lefever.
Liberty—David Martin.
Conowago—Anthony Strasbaugh.
Mountpleasant—Joseph Spangler.
Franklin—James Russell, George Daywalt.
Union—John Diehl.

GENERAL JURY.

Reading—Michael Myers, James Dicks, Solomon Miller.
Mountpleasant—George W. Hagarman, David C. Smith.
Hamilton—Jacob Baker.
Latimore—Jacob Fiecht.
Straban—Theodore Taughinbaugh, Moses C. Benner.
Menallen—Amos Schlosser, Francis Cole, Abraham Hoffman.
Huntington—Jacob Hartman.
Gettysburg—George Little.
Union—John Spangler, John H. Felty, Jacob G. Baselhoar.
Hamiltonban—Peter Stoner, Jeremiah Stem, Daniel Snyder.
Franklin—Daniel Kuhn.
Mountjoy—Jonathan Gilbert, Sam'l Durboraw.
Conowago—Edward Slagle.
Cumberland—Henry Myers, John F. Currens.
Germany—George Stonesifer, Augustus Crouse.
Liberty—Henry D. Reiman.
Tyrone—Emmanuel Fissel.
Oxford—Aloysius Marshall, Jacob Hare.
Freedom—John Baker, Jesse P. Topper.
Berwick bor.—George Strubinger.
Berwick tp.—Solomon Bechtol.
Dec. 16, 1861.

New Goods at Arendtsville.

THE undersigned have just returned from the cities with a splendid stock of New Goods, such as is rarely found in a country store, embracing CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Vestings; LADIES' SILKS, Coburgs, Alpacas, Delaines, Debages, Prints, Ginghams, Muslins, Flannels; Ready-made CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES; HARDWARE, Queensware, GROCERIES; DRUGS, Paints, Oils; in short such a general variety as cannot fail to give general satisfaction—and which they will sell for CASH, or at sixty days to prompt payers. Call in and see for yourselves—no trouble to show Goods.

Also, constantly on hand POSTS and RAILS.
PLANK & SPANGLER,
Arendtsville, Adams co., Pa.
Oct. 28, 1861. 2m

Another Victory!

FARMERS, take notice that H. G. CARR has the agency for the sale of SCHRINER'S IMPROVED FANNING MILLS, which have taken twenty-three First Premiums throughout the State of Pennsylvania, and the First Premium at the State Fair of Illinois. And also the agency for the sale of A. B. ZIEGLER'S CAST-IRON and WROUGHT SHEAR PLOUGHS, which have taken the First Premium at all the Fairs that ever they were exhibited at, which is some six or eight in number.

Farmers, the Mills and Ploughs are warranted to give satisfaction. If they don't, you are privileged to return them to the agent at Gettysburg. [Oct. 21, 1861. 6m*

Notice.

THE undersigned, having a large amount standing on his Books for a considerable length of time, principally made up of small accounts, takes this method of notifying those indebted to him, that he needs money, and if his friends will call and settle their accounts, he will feel under many obligations to them.
Sept. 23, 1861. J. L. SCHICK.

Notice.

DANIEL REILLY'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Daniel Reilly, late of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOSEPH LILLY, *Executor.*
Nov. 4, 1861. 6t

Caution.

WHEREAS my Wife, Harriet, has deserted me—having left my bed and board on the 9th day of November last—I hereby caution all persons not to trust her on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debt she may contract. PHILIP THOMAS.
Oxford, Dec. 16, 1861. 3t*

Notice.

WHEREAS, my wife Susannah, absents herself from my bed and board without any just cause, this is to warn all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date. JACOB FICKES.
Huntington tp., Nov. 25, 1861. 3t

Holiday Goods!

REINHOLD CALNE, Manufacturer of Fancy SOAP AND PERFUMERY, Wholesale and Retail, No. 320 Vine st., Philadelphia.—Keeps always on hand a large stock of,
White and Mottled Castile Soap,
Barber's Soap,
Olive Soap,
Windsor Soap,
Honey Soap, ect.,
and a full assortment of PERFUMERY.
Dec. 16, 1861. 4t

Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, *on Wednesday, the 1st day of January next,* (1862,) at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

TWO LOTS OF GROUND, situate in Petersburg, (Y. S.,) Adams county, Pa., fronting on the Carlisle and Hanover Turnpike, and bounded by alleys on the North, South and West, on which are erected a Two-story Frame Weatherboarded Dwelling HOUSE, a one-story and attic Back Building attached, with cellar under the back building, large Roughcast Carpenter Shop, frame weather-boarded Stable, well of water near the door of the dwelling; also choice Fruit-trees on said Lot, and all other necessary Out-buildings. Seized and taken in execution as the property of William Vance.

SAMUEL WOLF, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's office, Gettysburg, Dec. 16, '61.

☞Ten per cent. of the purchase money upon all sales by the Sheriff must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down, or upon failure to comply therewith the property will be again put up for sale.

Notice.

MARY ANN SNYDER'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Mary Ann Snyder, late of Straban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
FREDERICK SNYDER, *Ex'r.*
Nov. 16, 1861. 6t*

The Spot!

SAMSON is still in New York, making purchases to keep full and increase the stock of his Clothing and Variety Store, on the Northeast corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, where sales are made at astonishingly low prices. Buying for cash, he can sell low for cash—lower than ever and no mistake. Call in at the Store, and Adam Bollinger will wait on you with the greatest of pleasure, showing you Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c., of every kind and price. [Dec. 2, 1861.

Basket Making.

JOHN ELLOWER would most respectfully inform the public that he has commenced the BASKET MAKING business, in South Baltimore street, Gettysburg, two doors North of Danner & Ziegler's Store, where he has on hand a large assortment of Baskets—including Baskets for Sleighs, Wash Baskets, Market Baskets, &c., &c. He invites the calls of the public and promises to furnish but the best of work. Prices moderate, to suit the times.
Nov. 25, 1861. 3t*

Cannon & Adair's

NEW MARBLE WORKS, corner of Baltimore and East Middle streets, directly opposite the new Court House, Gettysburg.—Having recently arrived from Philadelphia, and feeling fully competent to execute all work in the finest style of the art, we would respectfully invite the attention of the public wishing to procure anything in our line, to favor us with a call and examine specimens of our work. We are prepared to furnish MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND HEADSTONES, MARBLE MANTLES, SLABS for Cabinet-makers and all other work appertaining to our business, at the lowest possible prices. We do not hesitate to guarantee that our work shall be put up in a manner substantial and tasteful equal to the best to be seen in the cities, where every improvement which experience has suggested is availed of, and especially do we guarantee that our Cemetery and Grave Yard work shall be so carefully set as not to be affected by frost, but shall maintain for years that erectness of position given at the completion of a job, and so necessary to continued gracefulness and symmetry.
Nov. 23, 1859. tf

Prof. De Grath's

ORIGINAL ELECTRIC OIL!—This greatest discovery is now creating a great sensation among the Medical Faculties of Europe and this country. It will cure the following (not everything:)

WARRANTED TO

Cure Fever and Ague in one day;
Cure Chills in five minutes;
Cure Croup in one night;
Cure Deafness in two to four days;
Cure Burns and Scalds in ten minutes;
Cure Sprains, Wounds and Bruises, in from one to three days;
Cure inflammation in one day;
Cure Neuralgia, Croup, Toothache, Burns, in ten minutes;
Cure Hemorrhage, Scrofula, Abscess, in ten days;
Cure Bruises, Wounds, Tetter, in one to three days;
Cure Earache, Stiff Neck, Ague, in one day;
Cure Felons, Broken Breast, Salt Rheum, in three to six days;
Cure Quinsy, Palpitation, Pleurisy, in one to ten days;
Cure Asthma, Palsy, Gout, Erysipelas, in five to twenty days;
Cures Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Stiff Joints, Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Scarlet Fever, and the lame made to walk, by a few bottles.

This Oil (De Grath's) is mild and pleasant, and is a great Family Medicine for children teething, &c.

ORIGINAL GENUINE ELECTRIC OIL.

Yes! it has cured more cases that were thought hopeless than any medicine extant.

Ask those who have used it, they will tell you that my Oil gave relief after all remedies had failed. When you ask for Electric Oil, be sure you ask for Prof. De Grath's, as it is the only legitimate Electric Oil prepared; take none other, as all others are imitations, and I will not be responsible for any, except my name be in writing upon the wrapper and my name blown in the glass.

READ THIS!

Mr. Livingston, of New York, Editor of the Monthly Law Magazine, wrote me that he was cured of a swollen and stiff neck by one application. The Oil was recommended by a lady in the Girard House.

AND THIS.

Mrs. Canman, Coates Street, above Ridge Road, called May 14th, and said that the Oil cured her of Neuralgia, Chill and Croup.

Mothers, supply yourselves! 25 cents per bottle, and doubt no more.

Mr. Campbell, of Montgomery county, Pa., bought a bottle a few days ago, and said he had used it in his family for swollen glands and swellings which generally appear in persons after having the Scarlet Fever. He thinks it ahead of all other remedies—and so it is.

Persons are daily calling at my office, 217 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, and telling me of its wonderful curative effects.

Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 per bottle. Large bottles the cheapest. This valuable Oil is sold by all Druggists and dealers in the United States. Use none other but De Grath's.

Sold by all Druggists. Depot 217 S. Eighth st., Philadelphia. [Dec. 16, 1861. 3m

Attention!

RECRUITS WANTED!—5,000 able bodied men and boys wanted to report themselves immediately at the rendezvous in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, and receive, at a mere nominal price, full uniforms and the necessary equipments for a winter campaign. I have taken special care to provide for the comfort of my men by visiting the cities and laying in an unusually large supply of
Overcoats of every description,
Black Cloth Dress Coats,
Cassimere Business Coats,
Pantaloons in endless variety,
any quantity of Winter Vests,
Undershirts, Drawers, Hoisery,
Gloves, Suspenders, Buffalo and
Gum Overshoes, and Gentlemen's Shawls.
— ALSO —
Trunks and Carpet Sacks, first-rate Clocks, 30 hour, eight-day and Alarm Clocks, Violins, Accordeons, Pistols, Revolvers, Knives, Pipes and excellent smoking Tobacco, Cigars, and Notions in endless variety. Now is the time to buy cheap. Call soon. Having purchased my goods cheap for CASH, I am prepared to sell them cheaper than they have ever been offered in this place before. F. B. PICKING.
Oct. 28, 1861.

MILLINERS and others will find a good assortment of Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes, Ruches, &c., at the cheap store of
A. SCOTT & SON.

Valuation and Assessment for 1862.

IN pursuance of an Act of Assembly passed the 17th day of July, 1842, the following Statement is hereby published by the Commissioners of Adams county, which exhibits the amount, description and value of the Real and Personal Property, Trades, Occupations and Professions, made taxable by the several Acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth:

Boroughs and Townships.	Real Estate, 2½ mills State and 4 mills County.	Live Stock, 2½ mills State and 4 mills County.	Money matters, 2½ mills State and 4 mills County.	Professions and Occupations, 4 mills County.	Professions and Occupations over $200, 1 per cent. State.	Salaries and Emoluments over $200, 2 per cent. State.	Excess of Furniture over $300, 5 mills County.	Carriages, 1 per cent. State, 4 mills County.	Watches, State Tax.
Gettysburg	226867	4550	47526	58765	5350	2800	......	1085	$36
Cumberland	257650	16061	16087	5005	......	......	......	2552	12
Germany	169373	10137	47687	10114	......	......	......	2785	12
Oxford	174207	8109	65476	9930	......	......	......	1227	7
Huntington	216997	15664	23650	11820	......	......	......	3240	9
Latimore	129311	9680	43431	4595	......	......	300	1896	2
Hamiltonban	234281	13184	18605	13550	......	......	......	1575	15
Liberty	142396	8488	8820	4815	......	......	......	1244	4
Hamilton	185176	10089	27021	9345	......	......	......	1095	3
Menallen	174863	17178	18976	9740	......	......	......	3660	8
Straban	265476	25429	46443	10275	......	......	......	5955	2
Franklin	252907	19730	44202	14192	......	......	......	3700	1
Conowago	202114	8922	29832	5350	......	......	......	2060	3
Tyrone	136863	16683	19602	4460	......	......	......	2697	......
Mountjoy	201002	14555	16927	5110	......	......	......	2373	2
Mountpleasant	260947	18044	23415	7200	......	......	......	3054	....
Reading	208269	18276	49146	6310	......	......	......	3705	1
Berwick	89912	4298	12717	2136	......	......	......	894	1
Berwick bor.	41275	2012	14555	4730	......	......	......	822	2
Freedom	16469	10756	19639	5196	......	......	......	2183	......
Union	212130	9422	68732	3965	......	......	......	387	5
Butler	159247	13426	25247	6236	......	......	......	2336	......
Total	4096983	268293	694739	213547	5350	2800	300	52963	115

JAMES H. MARSHALL,
WM. B. GARDNER,
EPHRAIM MYERS,
Commissioners.

Attest—J. M. Walter, *Clerk.*
December 16, 1861. 4t

Public Sale.

ON *Saturday, the 28th of December inst.,* the undersigned, Executors of Wm. Golden, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, by authority given in the last will and testament of said deceased, on the premises, the following valuable Real Property, viz:

THAT DESIRABLE HOME, near Littlestown, Adams county, left by said deceased.—The Tract fronts east on the Turnpike, and contains 6 Acres, more or less, divided into 6 Lots—Limestone land, in a high state of cultivation. The improvements are a Two-story Brick HOUSE, with Back-building, a good Barn, Corn Crib, Carriage House and Granaries, Hog Pen and Hen House, Milk House, with a never-failing well of the best water.

☞It will be offered in parts or together, to suit purchases. If not sold, it will be Rented on said day.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by
LEVI GOLDEN,
JACOB ALTHOFF,
Executors of Wm. Golden, deceased.
Dec. 9, 1861. ts

THE LADY'S FRIEND.

Godey's Lady's Book

FOR 1862.—THE WORLD'S FAVORITE.—*For 32 Years the Standard Magazine.*—Pronounced by the Press of the United States,

THE BEST

Lady's Magazine in the world, and the cheapest. The Literature is of that kind that can be read aloud in the family circle, and the clergy in immense numbers are subscribers for the Book.

THE BEST LADY WRITERS in America contribute to its pages, and we have some that write for no other magazine.

THE MUSIC is all original, and would cost 25 cents (the price of the Book) in the music stores; but most of it is copyrighted, and cannot be obtained except in "Godey."

OUR STEEL ENGRAVINGS.—All efforts to rival us in this have ceased, and we now stand alone in this department, giving, as we do, many more and infinitely better engravings than are published in any other work.

GODEY'S IMMENSE DOUBLE SHEET FASHION-PLATES, containing from five to seven full length Colored Fashions on each plate. Other Magazines give only two. Far ahead of any Fashions in Europe or America. Godey's is the only work in the world that gives these immense plates, and they are such as to have excited the wonder of publishers and the public. The publication of these plates cost $10,000 more than fashion-plates of the old style, and nothing but our wonderfully large circulation enables us to give them. Other magazines cannot afford it. We never spare money when the public can be benefited.

These fashions may be relied on. Dresses may be made after them, and the wearer will not subject herself to ridicule, as would be the case if she visited the large cities dressed after the style of the plates given in some of our so-called fashion magazines.

OUR WOOD ENGRAVINGS, of which we give twice or three times as many as any other magazine, are often mistaken for steel. They are so far superior to any others.

IMITATIONS.—Beware of them. Remember that the Lady's Book is the original publication and the cheapest. If you take Godey, you want no other magazine.

Everything that is useful or ornamental in a house can be found in Godey.

DRAWING LESSONS.—No other magazine gives them, and we have given enough to fill several large volumes.

OUR RECEIPTS are such as can be found nowhere else. Cooking in all its variety—Confectionery—the Nursery—the Toilet—the Laundry—the Kitchen. Receipts upon all subjects are to be found in the pages of the Lady's Book. We originally started this department, and have peculiar facilities for making it most perfect. This department alone is worth the price of the Book.

LADIES' WORK TABLE.—This department comprises engravings and descriptions of every article that a lady wears.

MODEL COTTAGES.—No other magazine has this department.

TERMS, CASH IN ADVANCE.

One copy one year, $3. Two copies one year, $5. Three copies one year, $6. Four copies one year, $7. Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, $10. Eight copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, $15. Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, $20.

And the *only* magazine that can be introduced into the above clubs in place of the Lady's Book is Arthur's Home Magazine.

SPECIAL CLUBBING WITH OTHER MAGAZINES.—Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine both one year for $3 50.—Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine both one year for $4 50. Godey, Harper, and Arthur will all three be sent one year, on receipt of $6 00.

Treasury Notes and notes of all solvent banks taken at par.

Be careful and pay the postage on your letter.
Address L. A. GODEY,
323 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.
Nov. 11, 1861.

Another Railroad

ACCIDENT!—The Cars off the track near York, but all safe!

H. G. CARR'S is the place! Ladies, just come and see his fine selection of Scarfs and Under Sleeves, Spring Skirts, Gloves, Stockings and, in fact, everything in the Hosiery way, very cheap for cash or country produce.

Gentlemen, a word to you also. H. G. CARR has just returned from the city of Philadelphia, having bought a fine assortment of Woollen Shirts and Drawers, also the very latest style of Woollen Comforts; in fact, everything to make people comfortable in cold weather.

H. G. CARR has just received a very fine assortment of Liquors, which he is selling very cheap for cash.

Don't forget the place—right opposite the Bank, in York street.
Gettysburg, Dec. 9, 1861.

LADIES, at H. G. Carr's is the place to get Gloves and Gauntlets of all kinds very cheap. Call and examine them. No trouble to show goods. [May 13.

TYSON BROTHERS have constantly on hand a large assortment of plain and fancy cases, gilded frames, gold and plated lockets, breastpins, &c., &c., which they are selling at astonishingly low prices.

Valuable Real Estate

AT PRIVATE SALE.—No. 1: GREENMOUNT.—This beautiful and very desirable country seat, adjoining the Borough of Gettysburg, on the road leading to Fairfield, is now offered at Private Sale.

The Farm contains 124 ACRES, more or less, 10 to 12 acres of which are in timber, and about 30 acres of meadow bottom; there are two young Apple and Peach Orchards on the premises, the land is the red granite soil, susceptible of a high state of cultivation; lime acts well upon it and can always be had at the Railroad depot, which is in sight, at 12½ cents per bushel. The improvements are a Two-story Weatherboarded HOUSE, with cellar, Back building, Bake-oven, Smoke-house, a large Bank Barn, with bins, Corn Crib, &c., together with all necessary out-buildings, in complete order; there is a pump at the door and a never-failing spring of water close by. Willoby's Run bounds the west end of the Farm. This property will be shown by Mr. John Horting, living on the premises, or by the subscriber in Gettysburg.

No. 2: CUMBERLAND FARM.—This Farm is also a handsome and very desirable property, situate on the Taneytown road, four miles from Gettysburg, containing 138 ACRES, more or less. About 30 acres are in timber and 25 to 30 acres in meadow. This land is also of the red gravel soil kind, clear of stones, easily cultivated, produces well, and is capable of being highly improved. All it wants to make it one of the best farms in the neighborhood is a good farmer and a little lime, which can always be had either at Gettysburg or at Littlestown, at 12½ cents per bushel. There is a young Apple and Peach Orchard and two springs of water near the house, and a stream of water crosses the south end of the farm near the buildings.—The improvements are a one and a half story Stone House, Bake-oven, Smoke-house, a large Double Barn, with Wagon Sheds, Corn Crib, Hog Pen, and all necessary out-buildings, church, mill and school-house all close by, in a healthy and pleasant neighborhood and good society. This property will be shown by Mr. Wm. Keefauver, living upon it, or by Mr. John Black adjoining. Terms easy.

No. 3: A VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY, containing 38 ACRES of land, 8 to 10 of which are in timber, situate one-half of a mile S. W. from Littlestown, the terminus of the Railroad. The improvements are a Two-story Frame MILL HOUSE, with Sheds, having all the necessary machinery for Merchant work. A large Two-story LOG HOUSE with Basement, Stable, &c. This is a very desirable property and will be sold on accommodating terms. Mr. Thos. Biddle, living on the premises, will show it.—Call and see it. GEO. ARNOLD.
Gettysburg, Oct. 14, 1861. 3m

To Disabled Soldiers,

SEAMEN AND MARINES, AND WIDOWS, OR OTHER HEIRS OF THOSE WHO HAVE DIED OR BEEN KILLED IN THE SERVICE.—Chas. C. Tucker, Attorney for Claimants, Bounty Land and Pension Agent, Washington City, D. C.—Pensions procured for Soldiers, Seamen and Marines of the present war, who are disabled by reason of wounds received or disease contracted while in service, and Pensions, Bounty Money and Arrears of Pay obtained for widows or other heirs of those who have died or been killed while in service.

Bounty Land procured for services in any of the other wars. CHAS. C. TUCKER,
Washington, D. C.
J. C. Neely, Agent, Gettysburg.
Nov. 18, 1861.

A. Scott & Son,

DEALERS in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Fancy Articles, Queensware, Groceries, &c., N. W. Corner of Chambersburg and Washington streets. We have just received our Stock of Goods, suited to the FALL AND WINTER SALES, to which we invite the attention of buyers of pretty, good and cheap Goods. For the Ladies, we have a good assortment of DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, TRIMMINGS, &c. Our stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Jeans, &c., for Men and Boys, is large, good and cheap.

☞Come one, come all, and examine for yourselves. A. SCOTT & SON.
Oct. 14, 1861.

Sands' Sarsaparilla

PURIFIES THE BLOOD.
SANDS' SARSAPARILLA
Cures Scrofula.
SANDS' SARSAPARILLA
Cures Stubborn Ulcers.
SANDS' SARSAPARILLA
Cures Strumous Complaints.
SANDS' SARSAPARILLA
Cures Mercurial Diseases.
SANDS' SARSAPARILLA
It Never Fails.

Ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla and take no other.

☞Prepared by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton St., cor. of William, N. Y.

For sale by A. D. Buehler, Gettysburg, Pa.
Nov. 25, 1861. 1m

Notice.

ANNA McGINLEY'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Anna McGinley, late of Gettysburg, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same place, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
MOSES McCLEAN, *Adm'r.*
Nov. 18, 1861. 6t

Mrs. S. A. Chrismer

WISHES to inform the Ladies of Gettysburg and surrounding country, that she has received from the cities the most fashionable styles of CLOAK, COAT and SLEEVE PATTERNS for Ladies' and Children's wear.

Residence on Baltimore street, next door to H. H. Rowe & Bro.'s store, Gettysburg.

Pinking attended to at the shortest notice.
Nov. 11, 1861. 3t

For Exchange.

I WILL exchange TWO OR THREE FARMS either in Missouri or Iowa, for Real Estate in Adams county.

☞I will also exchange a valuable MILL PROPERTY in Adams county, together with 98 ACRES, for a FARM. GEO. ARNOLD.
Nov. 11, 1861. 1m

TYSON BROTHERS are making their premium pictures at prices to suit the times.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH,

A SURE REMEDY FOR A
BAD BREATH,
SORE MOUTHS,
CANKER,
DISEASED BLEEDING GUMS,
NURSING SORE MOUTH,

And the best specific now in use for any diseased condition of the mouth. It is particularly beneficial to persons wearing

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

completely destroying every taint of the mouth, absorbing and removing all impurities, insuring

A SWEET BREATH

to all who make use of it. No Young Lady or Young Gentlemen who is afflicted with a

BAD BREATH

should delay applying this remedy, for it is a certain cure, and is approved and recommended by every physician under whose notice it has been brought.

A BAD BREATH

is an offence for which there is no excuse while

DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH

can be procured.

Many persons carry with them a bad breath, greatly to the annoyance and often to the disgust of those with whom they come in contact, without being conscious of the fact. To relieve yourself from all fears regarding this,

USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Cleanliness of the mouth is of great importance to the general health, which is often affected, and not unfrequently seriously impaired, through want of proper attention to this subject.

USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price, 37 Cents per Bottle.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1 Spruce St., N. Y.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S TOOTH POWDER.

This Powder possesses the
CARBONIC WITHOUT THE INJURIOUS PROPERTIES OF CHARCOAL,
and is free from all Acids or Alkalies that can in the least injure the Teeth.

Its action being entirely mechanical—polishing without wearing the enamel.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S TOOTH POWDER
is recommended by all Eminent Dentists.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price, 25 Cents per Box.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1 Spruce St., N. Y.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S TOOTHACHE DROPS,

For the cure of
TOOTHACHE
produced by exposed nerves.

It is particularly adapted to all cases of children afflicted with TOOTHACHE.

Parents can relieve themselves from that distressing weariness caused by

LOSS OF SLEEP,

and their children from great suffering, by keeping a bottle of

DR. WM. B. HURD'S TOOTHACHE DROPS

in the house.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price, only 12 Cents per Bottle.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1 Spruce St., N. Y.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S NEURALGIA PLASTERS,

For the cure of NEURALGIA
or Toothache produced by colds.

LOCAL NEURALGIA

is immediately cured by their application.

They act like a charm, and are perfectly harmless in their nature; do not produce a blister, and leave no unpleasant results.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S NEURALGIA PLASTERS never fail to give satisfaction to all who test their virtue.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price, only 15 Cents each.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1 Spruce St., N. Y.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists. [Dec. 2, 1861. 1y

A Fresh Supply.

I TAKE this method to inform the public that I have received from the city of Philadelphia a FRESH STOCK OF GOODS, comprising all of the newest styles of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS.
SHAWLS,
CLOAKING CLOTHS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
HANDK'FS,
as well as a fine assortment of
PERFUMERY AND FANCY SOAPS,
in fact everything that is usually found in a stock of Dry and Fancy Goods.

FOR THE GENTLEMEN

I have as complete a stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, GOODS SUITABLE FOR BOYS' WEAR, as well as GLOVES, STOCKINGS, HANDKERCHIEFS, NECK TIES, SUSPENDERS, &c., as was ever brought to this market.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings in great variety.

Visiting Cards, Envelopes, Note, Letter and Cap Paper.

Irish Linen, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Pillow Case Muslin and Wide Sheeting.
Oct. 28, 1861. J. L. SCHICK.

Town Property

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale the Property in which he now resides, situate in East Middle street, Gettysburg, adjoining S. R. Tipton on the west and Mrs. McElroy on the east, with an alley in the rear. THE HOUSE is a two-story Frame, Weatherboarded, with Back-building; a well of water, with a pump in it, at the door; and a variety of fruit, such as apples, pears, peaches, apricots, cherries, and grapes, all the most choice.
ZACHARIAH MYERS.
Nov. 12, 1860. tf

Chegary Institute,

1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE ST., PHILADELPHIA.—This Institute, conducted for two years past, in this city, by Madame Chegary and her niece Madame D'Hervilly, upon the same principles as the one in New York, established there in the year 1814, will re-open on Monday, Sept. 16th, with its usual ample and complete provision for the education of Young Ladies, under the direction of Madame D'Hervilly. Circulars, and all requisite information, can be obtained on application to the Principal.
Aug. 12, 1861. 3m

Notice.

JOHN FICKLE'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Fickle, late of Latimore township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Huntington township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
WM. B. GARDNER, *Adm'r.*
Nov. 25, 1861. 6t

THE attention of the Ladies is especially invited to a large and beautiful assortment of Ladies' and Misses' HATS, FLATS AND SHAKER HOODS, of latest spring styles, embracing Boulevards and Vernon, which we are offering at greatly reduced prices, at
April 22. R. F. McILHENY'S.

Advertisements.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to collections and all other business intrusted to his care with promptness. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond, (formerly occupied by Wm. B. McClellan, Esq.)

Gettysburg, April 11, 1859. tf

Wm. B. McClellan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in West Middle street, one door west of the new Court House.

Gettysburg, Nov. 14, 1859.

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the Northwest corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS his office one door west of the DENTIST. Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stoever.

Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.

Gettysburg, March 20.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England, Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. ☞Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

Still at Work!

COACHMAKING AND BLACKSMITHING—The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the Coachmaking and Blacksmithing business in every branch at his establishment in Chambersburg street. He has on hand and will manufacture to order all kinds of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SLEIGHS, Spring Wagons, &c., of the best material, and made by superior workmen. ☞REPAIRING and BLACKSMITHING of all kinds done at reasonable rates, promptly and to the satisfaction of customers.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for work at market prices.

☞Persons desiring articles or work in the Coachmaking or Blacksmithing line, are respectfully invited to call on

JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH.

Gettysburg, Jan. 24, '59.

Hardware & Grocery

STORE.—The subscribers still have a splendid assortment of HARDWARE & GROCERIES, at their old established stand in Baltimore street.

They have just returned from the Cities with an immense stock of Goods—consisting, in part, of

BUILDING MATERIALS, such as Nails, Screws, Hinges, Bolts, Locks, Glass, etc., etc.

TOOLS, including Edge Tools of every description, Saws, Planes, Chisels, Gouges, Braces and Bits, Augers, Squares, Guages, Hammers, etc., etc.

BLACKSMITHS will find Anvils, Vices, Rasps, Files, Horse-shoes, Horse-shoe Nails, etc. with them, very cheap.

COACH FINDINGS, such as Cloth, Canvas, Damask, Fringes, Cotton, Moss, Oil-cloth, Springs, Axles, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Bows, Poles, Shafts, etc., etc.

SHOE FINDINGS—Tampico, Brush and French Morocco, Linings, Bindings, Pegs, Lasts, Boot-trees, etc., with a general assortment of Shoemaker's Tools.

CABINET-MAKER'S TOOLS—a general assortment; also, Varnish, Knobs, etc., etc.

HOUSEKEEPERS will also find a large assortment of Knives and Forks, Britannia, Albata and Silver Plated Table and Tea Spoons, Candlesticks, Waiters, Shovels and Tongs, Sadirons, Enameled and Brass Kettles, Pans, Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Carpeting, etc., etc.

Also, a general assortment of Forged and Rolled IRON, of all sizes and kinds, Cast, Shear, and Blister Steel, which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

GROCERIES—a full and general assortment, such as Crushed, Pulverized, Clarified, and Brown Sugars, New Orleans, West Indies, and Sugar-house Molasses and Syrups, Coffee, Spices, Chocolate, fine, coarse, and dairy Salt, Linseed, Fish and Sperm Oil, Turpentine, Fish, etc.

A full assortment of Lead and Zinc, dry and in oil, also Fire-proof Paints; in fact, almost every article in the Hardware, Coach Finding, Shoe Finding, House-Keeping, Blacksmith, Cabinet-makers, Painters, and Grocery line—all of which they are determined to sell as low for cash as any house out of the City.

JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, Dec. 24, 1860. tf

Second Arrival

THIS FALL.—*Larger Stock than Ever!*—JACOBS & BRO. have just received their second purchase of Fall and Winter Goods, which they offer cheaper than ever, having bought at the most favorable rates. They ask the public to call in and see their large assortment, convinced that every taste can be gratified. Their CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, Cassinets, Cords, Jeans, &c., cannot be excelled for variety, and then the low prices at which they are offered are really astonishing. Goods made up at the shortest notice, in the latest styles, and at as reasonable rates as can be expected. Their establishment is in Chambersburg street, a few doors below Buehler's Drug Store. [Oct. 15, 1860.

Marble Yard Removed.

THE subscriber having removed his place of business to East York street, a short distance below St. James' Church, would announce to the public that he is still prepared to furnish all kinds of work in his line, such as Monuments, Headstones, &c., &c., of every variety of style and finish, with and without bases and sockets, to suit purchasers, and at prices to suit the times. Persons desiring anything in his line will find it a decided advantage to examine his stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WM. B. MEALS.

Gettysburg, March 21, 1859.

Last Notice!

NOTICE is hereby given that the Books, &c., of DANNER & ZIEGLER, JRS., have been placed in the hands of A. J. COVER, Esq., for collection—the death of Mr. Waybright Ziegler compelling us to take this last resort. Notice having heretofore been given to all concerned of the necessity of closing their accounts without delay, and they having neglected to attend to the same, has compelled us to take this course.

DANNER & ZIEGLER, JRS.

Aug. 5, 1861. 3t

1ST PREMIUM awarded to Tyson Brothers by the Menallen Agricultural Society, Sept. 1860, and by the Adams County Agricultural Society, Sept., 1861, for best Ambrotypes and Photographs, over all others on exhibition.

H. G. CARR sells Coal Oil Lamps cheaper than any body else in the county.—Don't forget the place, right opposite the Bank.

YOUNG Men's Fall styles of Hats and Caps 20 per cent. lower than [illegible] at R. F. McILHENY'S.

$1000 Reward!

WILL BE PAID FOR ANY MEDICINE THAT WILL EXCEL *COLBERT'S BALM IN GILEAD!*—HEALTH AND HAPPINESS TO THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF AFFLICTION!—For the quick cure of Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the side, back or stomach, Painter's Colic or Cramp Frosted Feet or Ears, Burns, Fresh Cuts, Sprains, Bruises, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, and all similar complaints.

Toothache cured in ten minutes. Earache cured in five minutes. Headache cured in ten minutes. Burns cured from smarting in two minutes. Neuralgia pains cured in five minutes. Colic cured in ten minutes. Sprains relieved in ten minutes. Sore throat relieved in five minutes.

100 Cases have been Cured by one Agent in a Single Day! EVERY BOTTLE WARRANTED. TRY IT! TRY IT!! TRY IT!!! Price 25 and 50 cents per Bottle.

These things we prove on the spot and before your eyes, only bring on your cases.

☞A liberal discount made to Agents; one wanted in every town; also, a few good traveling Agents. All orders and communications should be addressed to

C. S. COLBERT & CO.,
123 South 4th street, Philadelphia.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING COLBERT'S BALM IN GILEAD.—For Toothache apply it over the face and gums of the tooth affected, pressing the hand upon the face: repeat if not cured. In extreme cases wet cotton with the Balm, and cover the tooth and gums. For Headache, bathe the temples and apply to the nose; and take from ten to thirty drops in half a tumbler of water, sweetened.

For Croup and Sore Throat, take from ten to thirty drops internally, on sugar or in sweetened warm water: bathe the throat freely and bind on a flannel. For Headache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lame Back or Side bathe freely with Balm in Gilead; and generally take internally.

For Burns mix one part Balm in Gilead and two of water and flour, to make a paste, cover the burn with the same. For Colic, take from ten to forty drops in hot water; bathe the bowels and apply wet flannels. In the above the smaller dose is for children, and the larger for adults; vary according to age and circumstances.

Colbert's Balm in Gilead is harmless. Colbert's Balm in Gilead gives satisfaction.

Those who have used Balm in Gilead will not be without it.

Agents wanted. For terms address

C. S. COLBERT & CO.,
No. 123 S. Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

N. B. Orders sent by Express to any part of the United States at the shortest notice.

April 29, 1861. 6m

Prof. L. Miller's

HAIR INVIGORATOR.—An Effective, Safe and Economical Compound.

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR to its original color without dyeing, and preventing the Hair from turning gray.

FOR PREVENTING BALDNESS, and curing it, when there is the least particle of vitality or recuperative energy remaining.

FOR REMOVING SCURF AND DANDRUFF, and all cutaneous affections of the Scalp.

FOR BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR, imparting to it an unequalled gloss and brilliancy, making it soft and silky in its texture and causing it to curl readily.

The great celebrity and the increasing demand for this unequalled preparation, convince the proprietor that one trial is only necessary to satisfy a discerning public of its superior qualities over any other preparation at present in use. It cleanses the head and scalp from dandruff and other cutaneous diseases, causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, and gives it a rich, soft, glossy and flexible appearance, and also where the hair is loosening and thinning, it will give strength and vigor to the roots, and restore the growth to those parts which have become bald, causing it to yield a fresh covering of hair.

There are hundreds of ladies and gentlemen in New York who have had their hair restored by the use of this Invigorator, when all other preparations had failed. L. M. has in his possession letters innumerable testifying to the above facts, from persons of the highest respectability. It will effectually prevent the hair from turning gray until the latest period of life: and in cases where the hair has already changed its color, the use of the Invigorator will with certainty restore it to its original hue, giving it a dark, glossy appearance. As a perfume for the toilet and a Hair Restorative it is particularly recommended, having an agreeable fragrance; and the great facilities it affords in dressing the hair, which, when moist with the Invigorator can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls—hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article which none ought to be without, as the price places it within the reach of all, being

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

per bottle, to be had at all respectable druggists and perfumers.

L. MILLER would call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the use of his Invigorator, in cases where the children's hair inclines to be weak. The use of it lays the foundation for a good head of hair, as it removes any impurities that may have become connected with the scalp, the removal of which is necessary both for the health of the child, and the future appearance of its hair.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the fac simile of LOUIS MILLER being on the outer wrapper; also, L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR, N. Y., blown in the glass.

Wholesale Depot, 56 Dey St., and sold by all the principal Merchants and Druggists throughout the world.

Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity.

☞I also desire to present to the American public my NEW AND IMPROVED INSTANTANEOUS LIQUID HAIR DYE which after years of scientific experimenting I have brought to perfection. It dyes Black or Brown instantly without injury to the Hair or Skin—warranted the best article of the kind in existence. PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS. Depot, 56 Dey Street, New York.

Oct. 29, 1860. 1y

Change of Time.

GETTYSBURG RAILROAD.—On and after Wednesday, May 15, 1861, the Morning Train will leave Gettysburg at 7.40 A. M., with passengers for all the connections, North and South, on the Northern Central Railway, and return about 1 P. M. The afternoon Train will leave Gettysburg at 2.15, P. M.; but passengers by this Train can go no farther than Hanover the same evening. Returning will reach Gettysburg about 5.15 P. M., with passengers from Harrisburg, Philadelphia, &c. By this arrangement persons from the country, near the line of the Railroad, having business to transact in Gettysburg, can take the noon Train up and have nearly two hours in Gettysburg, and return in the Afternoon Train.

R. McCURDY, President.

May 27, 1860.

Hanover Branch Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Passenger Trains run as follows:

FIRST TRAIN leaves Hanover at 9, A. M., making direct connection at Junction for York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and the West.

SECOND TRAIN leaves Hanover at 2, P. M., with Passengers for Baltimore and intermediate points.

Through Tickets are issued to Philadelphia, Columbia, Harrisburg, York, Williamsport, Baltimore, and all principal way points on the line of the Northern Central Railway.

D. E. TRONE, Ticket Agent.

June 10, 1861.

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.

PETER THORN,
March 12, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.—A large assortment of Misses' and Children's Shoes, Black and Colored, at

April 22. R. F. McILHENY'S.

DOMESTICS, Tickings, Checks, Flannels &c., cheap at Fahnestocks'. We have also a MUSLIN branded with our own name, to which we invite especial attention, as it excels by far, any ever offered in this market for the price.

IRISH LINENS, [illegible] Brown Muslins, [illegible]

Gettysburg Foundry.

THE subscriber, having purchased the Foundry of Messrs. Zorbaugh, Sloat & Co., (formerly Warrens' Foundry,) has commenced business, and is now prepared to offer to the public a larger assortment of Machinery than has heretofore been offered, such as THRESHING MACHINES, Clover Hullers, Fodders Cutters, Corn Shellers, and Morgan's late improved Horse Rake. Also, STOVES, such as Cook Stoves, three different kinds; and five different sizes of Ten-plate Stoves. Likewise Mill and Saw-mill Castings, and all kinds of Turning in iron or Wood.

☞REPAIRING of all kinds on Machinery and Castings will be done to order on short notice. Patterns made to order; Plough Castings ready made: PLOUGHS, such as Seyler, Witherow, Plocher, Woodcock, and many others not mentioned here; and eight different kinds of IRON FENCING, for Cemeteries, Porches or Yards.

Also, Mortising Machines, one of the best now in use. This machine works with a lever by hand; any little boy can manage it.

Call and examine our stock; no doubt but what we can please. Persons ought to see it their advantage to buy machinery of any kind at home, where it is manufactured, so that they can very easily get any part replaced or repaired.

DAVID STERNER.

Gettysburg, Feb. 13, 1860.

Gettysburg

STEAM LIME MILL, CORNER OF WEST AND RAILROAD STREETS, NEAR THE FOUNDRY.—The subscriber, having leased the Steam Mill of Mr. C. W. HOFFMAN, in this place, has had it thoroughly repaired, by placing in it the necessary machinery for grinding Limestone. The mill is now in operation and I am ready to supply any demand for this useful Fertilizer. GROUND LIME-STONE is now conceded by those who have tested it, to be a much better Fertilizer than Burnt Lime, or indeed any of the other Fertilizers generally applied to land. The following Certificate from Mr. DIEHL, an extensive farmer, and highly respectable citizen of Adams county, will attest the truth of this assertion:

☞"I have been trying the Ground Limestone on my land for the last four years and find it to be a better fertilizer than the Burnt Lime, and CHEAPER. It has given satisfaction in the first crop. PETER DIEHL."

Numerous other certificates of like character could be produced, but this is sufficient.

☞Farmers are requested to send in their orders and to give it a trial.

Mar. 4, 1861. tf JOHN HOOVER.

Groceries, Notions, &c.

THE undersigned has opened a Grocery and Notion Store, in Baltimore street, nearly opposite the Court House, Gettysburg, where the public will constantly find, selling cheap as the cheapest, SUGARS, Syrups, Molasses, Coffees, Teas, Rice, Cheese, Spices of all kinds, Mackerel, Chocolate, Brooms and Brushes; Fresh Butter and Eggs, Ground Coffee, Essence of Coffee, Scotch Herring, Candles, Soaps, Salt; Tobacco, Segars, Snuff; Confections, all kinds of Nuts, Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Bread, Crackers, Cakes of different kinds; Shoe and Stove Polish; Fancy Goods, Muslins, Ginghams, Cotton Bats, Wadding, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Pins, Needles, Clothes Pins, Buttons, with Notions of all kinds. A share of the public's patronage is respectfully solicited.

LYDIA C. NORBECK.

Nov. 19, 1860. tf

FAIRFIELD

Still in the Union!

RINEHART & SULLIVAN beg leave to call the attention of their friends and the public generally to the fact that they have just returned from the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, cheaper than ever before offered in the county.

Having bought their goods for Cash, at panic prices, and at a time when the decline in many kinds of fabrics is unprecedented, they are enabled to offer such BARGAINS as will astonish the most credulous. If our friends will but call and examine our stock, which is complete in every department, we are sure we can offer such inducements as will amply repay them for their trouble. Every article usually kept in a first class country store will be found on hand. We are determined NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD anywhere outside of the City, as our motto is "Quick Sales and Small Profits." No trouble to show goods.

☞We also take this occasion to return our thanks for the very generous patronage we have heretofore received, and indulge the hope that by strict attention to business, and a high regard for the interests of both our patrons and ourselves, to merit a continuance of their kind favors.

RINEHART & SULLIVAN,
Corner Main and Mountain sts.,
April 8, 1861. Fairfield, Pa.

Come to the Fair!

AND DON'T FORGET TO VISIT PLEASANT RIDGE NURSERIES.—Persons wishing to Plant Trees will find the stock in the ground remarkably fine, and offered at reduced prices. The Apple numbers 109 varieties, embracing all the approved sorts.

N. B.—See the index board near Flora Dale Post office. T. E. COOK & SONS,

Sept. 2, 1861. *Proprietors.*

Something New

IN GETTYSBURG.—The undersigned informs the citizens of the town and county, that he has commenced the BAKING business, on a large scale, in York street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Wattles's Hotel, where he will try to deserve, and hopes to receive, a liberal patronage. BREAD, ROLLS, CAKES, CRACKERS, PRETZELS, &c., &c., baked every day, (Sundays excepted,) all of the best quality, and sold at the lowest living profits. Cracker-baking in all its branches is largely carried on, and orders to any amount, from this and adjoining counties, supplied at the shortest notice. Having erected a large and commodious bake-house and secured the best workman and the most approved machinery, he is prepared to do a heavy business.

VALENTINE SAUPER.

July 25, 1859.

Arch Street

CARPET WAREHOUSE.—OLDEN & RICKNER, 832 Arch Street, 2 doors below 9th, south side, Philadelphia. We commence the Fall trade with one of the best assorted stocks of English and American Carpetings to be found in this city, purchased for cash at very low rates, and intend selling them at extremely low prices. We have all the new styles, Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply, Ingrain and Venetian, with a splendid stock of OIL CLOTHS, Rugs, Mats, Drugget, &c. Now is the time for purchasers to obtain bargains in the Carpet line, as we will sell at a very small advance and guarantee all goods to be as represented, and give entire satisfaction to the purchaser.

☞We buy and sell exclusively for cash.

Sept. 16, 1861. 3m

Removal.

NEW SALOON.—GEO. F. ECKENRODE has removed his Oyster establishment to the splendid new Saloon in Jacobs & Bro's. Building, on the North side of Chambersburg street, where he will at all times be prepared to serve up the best of OYSTERS, in every style. By keeping a good article, he expects to receive a liberal share of public patronage. TURTLE SOUP, CHICKEN, BEEF TONGUE, PIG'S FEET, TRIPE, BOILED and FRIED EGGS, ICE CREAM, BIRDS, &c., in their season. A nice glass of ALE or LAGER can always be had.—Come and try me. G. F. ECKENRODE.

April 2, 1860.

Tinning! Tinning!

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that he has opened a new Tinning establishment, in Chambersburg street, directly opposite Christ Church. He will manufacture, and keep constantly on hand, every variety of TIN-WARE, PRESSED and JAPAN-WARE, and will always be ready to do REPAIRING.

ROOFING and SPOUTING also done in the best manner. Prices moderate, and no effort spared to render full satisfaction. A share of the public's patronage is solicited.

A. P. BAUGHER.

Gettysburg, June 18, 1860. 1y

Butter, Eggs,

CHICKENS, and other marketing, constantly to be had at H. G. CARR'S.

Aug. 26, 1861.

H. G. CARR has just received a very fine assortment of Gent's Cotton Hose.—[illegible] them.

One Price to All.

THE subscribers have the pleasure of informing their friends and the public generally that they have received a full supply of Fall and Winter Goods, which they are enabled to sell at their usual low rates

FOR CASH.

Our stock consists in part of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Sattinetts, Black and Fancy Silks, and Ladies' Dress Goods generally, Brown and White Muslins, Tickings, Osnaburgs, Sheetings, (bleached and unbleached,) Cotton and Wool Flannels, Stocking Yarn, of every description, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets and Millinery of all kinds, Ready-made Clothing, Hardware, Groceries, Queensware and Drugs, Glass, Oil and Paints, of all kinds; Morocco and Lining Skins, Pegs, Shoe Thread, Bristles, &c. We also sell the celebrated New Anchor Bolting Cloths, WHICH WE FULLY WARRANT. Also, Shetter's unequalled Post Augers—in fact we have everything usually kept in country Stores, and are prepared to sell them, we think, a little lower than our neighbors, North, South, East or West. Friends, give us a call, and examine for yourselves, as we are at all times pleased to shaw our goods. We return our sincere thanks to a generous public for the kindness thus far manifested toward us, and feel confident that by a strict attention to business and GOOD AND CHEAP GOODS, to merit a continuance of the same.

DANNER & SHIELDS.

Fairfield, Oct. 14, 1861. 3m

Greenmount

STILL IN THE UNION—DRAW THIS WAY.—The undersigned has the pleasure of announcing to the public that he has purchased the store of Mr. Alexander Harper, at Greenmount, on the road leading from Gettysburg to Emmitsburg, and will continue the business on an enlarged scale. He will always keep on hand a large stock of DRY GOODS, Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Wooden-ware, Hardware, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at prices to suit the times. Also, Dye-stuffs, Oils, Paints, Drugs, &c., can be had cheap at the Greenmount Store. Friends, give me a call. I know that my goods and my prices cannot fail to please.

☞The undersigned also carries on the CARRIAGE-MAKING business at the same place, and offers rare inducements to purchasers. He will warrant his work good, while his charges are among the most moderate.—Repairing done on short notice.

☞Country produce taken in exchange for goods. ABRAHAM PLANK.

Notice.

HAVING disposed of my store to Mr. Abraham Plank, I hereby give notice to all persons knowing themselves indebted to me either by Note or Book Account, to make immediate payment, as I wish to settle up my business without delay. I will be found at Greenmount until the *1st of January next.* All accounts not settled between this and that time will be left in the hands of an officer for collection. J. ALEX. HARPER.

Oct. 21, 1861.

Only One Dollar Each!

10,000 BEAUTIFUL STEEL PLATE ENGRAVINGS OF THE LORD'S PRAYER FOR SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY GIVEN AWAY!—The idea of representing the Lord's Prayer by an engraving, and of ornamenting and arranging it in such a manner as to produce at once a model of neatness and taste, was conceived and carried out by Ormsby, the celebrated Bank Note Engraver, of New York City. It commences with exquisitely executed words of "Our Father," and then follow in succession the other parts of the prayer, every phrase of which is engraved in the most elegant and tasteful manner. Near the bottom of the picture is a superbly executed head of OUR SAVIOR, and encircling the upper part of the engraving are ten angels, each bearing one of the TEN COMMANDMENTS. The engraving has received the most unqualified praise from the religious community, as there is nothing of a sectarian character about it, having been recommended by Clergymen of all denominations. As an ornament it is one of the most splendid ever published in this country, and is destined to take the place of a poorer class of engravings. The size of the plate is 20 by 28 inches, and is unquestionably the cheapest engraving ever offered in this country.

Who that loves art—who that delights to study a fine engraving—who that would receive the impressions which such a work is calculated to impart, would fail to secure a copy when the price is ONLY ONE DOLLAR, with the chance of securing for the sum, in addition, a permanent home or another valuable gift?

As a work of art this valuable and beautiful engraving is worth more than the Dollar asked for it, as will readily be acknowledged on an inspection of it; but the subscribers intend to make a Gift Distribution to purchasers of the engravings, of valuable presents, as follows:

1 House and Lot in York Borough,
2 Buggies, (Quinn & Palmer's make, warranted,)
1 Rockaway,
2 Building Lots in York Borough,
1,000 Valuable Books,
50 bbls. Flour, (warranted,)
1,000 Gold Gilt Frames to suit Engraving of the Lord's Prayer,
500 Steel Plate Engravings Birth of Christ,
Magnificent Looking Glasses,
Gold and Silver Watches,
All kinds of Jewelry, embracing Cameos, Florentine, Mosaic, Gold Stone, &c., &c.

A Gift worth from 50 cents to $500 00 with each engraving sold.

When the engravings are all sold a meeting of the purchasers will be called at Washington Hall, York, Pa., when the Gifts named above will be distributed in such manner as the purchasers may determine. The purchasers selecting a committee of disinterested persons to make the awards in such manner as they may designate.

The proprietors, from the favorable manner in which this Gift Enterprise has been received, and the number of engravings already sold, hope to be able to have the amount disposed of by the 1st of Oct., ensuing, and when all are sold they will notify the purchasers, and have the distribution of the Gifts proceeded with.

This engraving has received the commendation of the Reverend Clergy, our first citizens, and indeed of all classes, who enter into it with spirit.

AUSTIN & WEHRLY.
J. M. AUSTIN. GEORGE WEHRLY.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

We invite attention to some of the recommendations:

From Rev. C. W. Thompson, Rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, York, Pa.

Messrs. Austin & Wehrly:—The engraving of the "*Lord's Prayer*" which is now offered for sale by Messrs. Austin & Wehrly of this Borough is "got up" with much taste and beauty, and ought to recommend *itself* to public attention—anything that will keep that noble composition before the mind and memory is likely to do good. The work seems to me only to require examination in order to be admired, and I can but hope that the gentlemen who have in hand its distribution at so moderate a rate, will be abundantly successful in their undertaking. C. W. THOMPSON.

From the Rev. F. F. Hagen, Pastor of the Moravian Church, York, Pa.

York, Pa., Feb. 20, 1861.

Messrs. Austin & Wehrly:—Having had the pleasure of inspecting Messrs. Austin & Wehrly's splendid engraving of the *Lord's Prayer*, I would cordially recommend it to the favorable attention of their friends at York and elsewhere. It is not only a beautiful ornament for the dwelling of every Christian family, but also a useful and edifying acquisition for Sunday schools and similar benevolent institutions.

F. F. HAGEN.

☞Editors or Publishers of papers giving this advertisement 6 insertions, will be entitled to an Engraving and Ticket, by forwarding the paper for that time to our address, or by inserting it until the time appointed for the distribution, with an Editorial notice once in 4 weeks, they will receive the engraving framed with a fine gold gilt frame to suit its size and a Ticket. AUSTIN & WEHRLY.

York, June 24, 1861.

Piano Tuning.

PROF. BOWER, of Littlestown, a Practical Piano Tuner, informs his friends and the musical public in general, that he gives his time, not otherwise occupied, to Tuning and Repairing Pianos, at moderate prices. He promises entire satisfaction, or no pay. Orders received at this office. [Sept. 16, 1861.

LARGE PHOTOGRAPHS made from small pictures at greatly reduced rates, at the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery.

Something New!

BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATED MAP

ON THE PRESERVATION AND CULTURE OF FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

COPIES are being published, which contain many magnificent Engravings, such as Trees and various kinds of fine Fruit and Fruit Trees, some of the finest specimens that have ever been put on paper. The Fruit Trees are set with abundant burdens of fruit, similar to that which nature presents in proper season. The trees are represented as having their roots running through the soil in a natural position, and the Engravings of Trees are beautiful and grand. It also contains a fine Engraving which represents the innumerable thread-like roots of a vigorous tree running through and over the soil. The Root Engraving covers ten inches in diameter on paper, and also forms a magnificent engraving, which cannot help but prove gratifying to the eyes of all who may behold it. Such an engraving has never been printed on paper before. The engraving of roots not only proves admirable to the sight of the eye, but is designed to prove of great importance to all who take an interest in the cultivation of fruits and how to treat fruit trees properly.

A COPY contains Twenty-five different Engravings of Trees, Fruits, etc., composed of Evergreens, Forest, Apple, Peach, Dwarf Pyramid Pear and Cherry Trees, &c. The Fruit Engravings comprise Raspberries, Gooseberries, Blackberries, Currants, Grapes, Plums, Apricots, Pears, Peaches, Apples, etc., and are all colored by hand to represent the natural fruit, and are accompanied with printed matter of great importance, and forms a copy in size 32 by 40 inches, on map paper, with muslin back and face varnished.

A COPY, with its numerous engravings, will be gratifying to the eye, and forms an admirable ornament for the wall of the parlor, and will richly beautify any apartment with horticultural matter of much importance and fancy. These copies are published at a very heavy expense. Twenty-five dollars have been paid to a scientific artist for forming the plates of single engravings of trees, roots, etc. But, in order that many can obtain such copies at a trifling figure, the price for a copy will be made so low, that fifteen persons can now obtain copies for the sum that has been paid for single engravings of trees, etc.

A COPY contains printed matter of much importance and great value. It will tell how to treat all kinds of Fruit Trees to render them very vigorous and productive, even in unfavorable seasons. It will tell how to prepare the soil without inconvenience before planting the trees in; to strengthen trees much in vigor, and to prove the productiveness of abundant crops, even in unfavorable seasons or locations, with proper and easy after treatment.

A COPY will tell how to prepare and plant all kinds of Fruit and Evergreen Trees, so as to prove successful, with scarcely ever proving a failure in a lot of many trees when properly treated as directed. It will tell how to train and plant Dwarf Pear Trees. It contains the most successful treatments for the culture of the Plum. It will tell how to train and cultivate the Grape.

A COPY will tell how to cultivate and treat Strawberries, Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, etc.

A COPY will tell how to treat Peach trees, to restore their roots healthy from the disastrous effects of worm insects. It will tell how to make use of an application over the soil surrounding the tree to protect the Peach and other tender fruits from the effects of being winter-killed in the bud. The same application also restores Peach trees from taking the yellows. The application has the beneficial effects to present the foliage of the trees healthy and the tree vigorous, and proves to the productiveness of luscious fruits. The application to be applied is not expensive. All have sufficient materials on their plantations.

A COPY will tell how to Preserve all kinds of Fruits with little or no sugar. It will tell how to keep Apples with much success. It will tell how to treat and manage Pears to mature perfectly, and to attain to the highest flavor.

A COPY presents its numerous pictures all at a glance, and forms such an ornament for the wall as will be admired by all lovers of art, drawn from nature's products.

A COPY can now be obtained for $1.00 in money or postage-stamps.

These copies are published by

H. F. M. PETERS,
Near Bendersville, Adams co., Pa.

☞The Map is now finished with Rollers, and cannot be sent by mail any more. But will be forwarded by express to any parts ordered, on receipt of necessary amount. A sample copy can be seen at this office, where subscriptions are received.

Nov. 11, 1861. 1y

New Goods.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have just received a large and handsome stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of

Ladies' Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Ginghams, Muslins, &c., also Queensware, Groceries,

&c., which will be sold at short profits. Having changed our terms, we now sell for CASH, or will give 60 days credit to prompt-paying customers.

☞Call early at the sign of the RED FRONT. Oct. 28, 1861. tf

1861. Latest News. 1861.

JUST as we were going to press we received a despatch that R. F. McILHENY has just opened a complete assortment of HATS AND CAPS, including the latest fall style Silk, Beaver, Slouch, Cassimere and Wool Hats.—Boys' and Infants' plain and fancy Hats and Caps, which for neatness of finish and quality surpass anything of the kind ever offered in this place—all of which will be sold at astonishingly low prices for cash. Also, BOOTS AND SHOES, including a fine assortment of Ladies' Morocco Boots, Baskins, Gaiters and Slippers. GAITERS AND SLIPPERS AT 75 CENTS PER PAIR. All in want of goods in my line are respectfully invited to give me a call.

Come one! Come all!
And give me a friendly call,
For all goods will be sold at unheard of prices,
To overcome the unlooked for crisis.

Oct. 28, 1861.

Hat. Boot. Shoe.

MORE NEW GOODS AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.—The undersigned have just received a fresh supply of Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c. Also, have a good supply of Saddles and Harness, Bridles, Collars, &c.

Shoes and Boots of all kinds made to order by first-rate workmen, and on short notice.—Home-made work always on hand. Prices low for cash. COBEAN & CULP.

Oct. 28, 1861.

New Goods & Lumber.

PETER BOBLITZ, at Arendtsville, has just returned from the city with a large and select stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps Trunks, &c., &c., cheaper than ever.

He also has on hand a lot of POSTS, RAILS and SHINGLES, of excellent quality, which he will dispose of at the lowest living profits.—Give him a call. He will always try to please

May 13, 1861. 3m

Revolvers.

A NEW lot of REVOLVERS, of different styles, embracing the latest, received at SAMSON'S, northwest corner of the Diamond. Having purchased for cash, at the best rates, he is prepared to sell as low as the lowest—if not lower yet. Drop in and examine them for yourselves. No trouble to show gods.

July 1, 1861.

QUESTION ASKED AND ANSWERED.—Why is it that H. G. CARR sells HOSIERY so cheap for cash? Because he buys for cash and buys nothing but a good article, and sells at a very short profit. Ladies and gentlemen, give him a call. Don't forget the place.—Right opposite the Bank, in York st. [Nov. 25.

J U D S O N ' S

Mountain Herb Worm Tea.

HERBS, BARKS AND ROOTS
VERSUS
POISONOUS MINERALS AND DRUGS.

MOTHERS, TAKE HEED!

Do you when observing the uneasy actions of your children, consider that it may be more than a mere Cholic that afflicts them? In nine cases out of ten, the cause of the little sufferer's anguish is WORMS, *and should be at once looked to.*

HEADS OF FAMILIES,

Do not let your children suffer, when we present you in

JUDSON'S WORM TEA

A SAFE AND PLEASANT CURE FOR WORMS.

How much better and safer would it be to have it always in the house. A little delay when a child is taken ill may often be the cause of its death, while acting without delay, and by giving the MOUNTAIN HERB TEA immediately, you will not only save the child a long and tedious illness, and yourself much expense, but also feel happier in knowing that you have done your duty, and perchance saved its life.

This medicine is combined purely of

H E R B S A N D R O O T S,

NOT A PARTICLE OF

CALOMEL OR MINERAL

IS USED IN IT.

No more filthy Vermifuge will be used by those who once use this Tea. The only active principle of all other Vermifuges and Worm Killers is MERCURY.

GIVE NO

P O I S O N

TO

YOUR CHILDREN.

Use this Simple, Safe, Vegetable Medicine. This Worm Tea was discovered in an unusual way among the Wilds of Northern Mexico—a full account of it you will find in our Almanacs. Ask for the "*Rescue of Tula Almanac,*" of the Agent, and when you have read it, send it to your neighbors, that they may also know of and be cured by this GREAT REMEDY!

J U D S O N ' S W O R M T E A

KILLS WORMS,

NEVER HARMS—IS PLEASANT TO TAKE.

GET A PACKAGE—PRICE 25 CENTS.

OBSERVE,—Always find the Name and Signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., and the portrait of *Texaco*, on each package of this Worm Tea.

B. L. JUDSON & CO.,
S O L E P R O P R I E T O R S,
60 LEONARD STREET, NEW YORK.

☞Judson's Worm Tea is sold by one Agent in every Village, and by all Druggists,

H. G. CARR, Agent for Gettysburg,
July 22, 1861. 1yeow

Lancaster Book Bindery.

GEORGE WIANT,
BOOK BINDER
AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
LANCASTER, PA.

Plain and Ornamental Binding, of every description, executed in the most substantial and approved styles.

REFERENCES.

E. W. Brown, Esq., Farmers Bank of Lancaster,
W. L. Peiper, Esq., Lancaster County Bank
Samuel Shock, Esq., Columbia Bank,
Samuel Wagner, Esq., York Bank,
William Wagner, Esq., York County Bank,
T. D. Carson, Esq., Bank of Gettysburg,
Peter Martin, Esq., Proth'y of Lancaster co., Pa.
Geo. C. Hawthorn, Esq., Register " "
Geo. Whitson, Esq., Recorder " "

April 15, 1861.

Trees! Trees! Trees!

THE undersigned invite attention to th large and well grown stock of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Shrubs, &c., embracing a large and complete assortment of APPLES, PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, CHERRIES, APRICOTS, and NECTARINES Standard for the Orchard, and Dwarf for the Garden. ENGL'H WALNUTS, SPANISH CHESNUTS, HAZLENUTS, &c., RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES, in great variety, GRAPES, of choicest kinds, ASPARAGUS, RHUBARB, &c., &c. Also, a fine stock of well formed, bushy EVERGREENS, suitable for the Cemetery and Lawn.

DECIDUOUS TREES, for street planting, and a general assortment of

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND FLOWERING SHRUBS, ROSES of choice varieties, CAMELIAS, BEDDING PLANTS, &c.

Our stock is remarkably thrifty and fine, and we offer it at prices to suit the times.

☞Catalogues mailed to all applicants.

Address EDWARD J. EVANS & CO.,
Central Nurseries, York, Pa.

Sept. 23, 1861. 2m

Alexander Frazer,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER, has removed his shop to South Baltimore street, a few doors south of the Court House, where he will always be happy to attend to the calls of his customers. He is thankful for past favors, and hopes to receive the continued custom of the public. [Gettysburg, April 8, 1861.

Gettysburg Restaurant.

THE undersigned, having bought out Charles B. Bushey, will continue the GETTYSBURG RESTAURANT, at the old stand, under McConaughy's Hall, in Carlisle street, where he will always be ready to serve up, at the calls of customers, OYSTERS, CHICKEN, BEEF TONGUE, TRIPE, ICE CREAM, &c., with DOMESTIC WINES, ALE, LAGER and POP. He will spare no effort to render satisfaction to all who may patronize him. He only asks a call. VALENTINE WERNER.

July 1, 1861. 3m

Fine Liquors.

H. G. CARR has added to his Grocery and Notion Store, a department for the sale of Liquors, and having laid in a large and fine assortment, he invites the attention of buyers thereto. It embraces BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, WHISKIES, &c., of different kinds and prices, some among the best to be had in the cities. As his motto is, "quick sales and small profits," he will sell cheap, very cheap, for the cash. To be convinced, it is only necessary to give him your patronage.

Gettysburg, July 1, 1861.

Ready-made Clothing.

GEORGE ARNOLD has now got up his Fall and Winter Stock of Ready-made Clothing, consisting of DRESS COATS, of every kind, OVERCOATS, in great variety, BOYS' DO., MONKEY JACKETS, PANTALOONS, VESTS, Drawers, Shirts, Cravats, Gloves, Stocks, Hosiery, &c., &c., with almost every article in our line of business, all of which will be sold cheap, for cash. The clothing are mostly of our own manufacture. Give us a call, and if we cannot fit you in a garment made up, we will sell you the Goods, take your measure, and make you a suit in short order.

Oct. 4, 1861.

George Arnold

IS selling off LADIES' DRESS GOODS at cost. Call, if you want bargains.

Oct. 4, 1861. 4t

Ladies,

IF you call at Fahnestocks' you will find the handsomest DRESS GOODS in town. Delaines, Cashmeres, Figured Merinoes, Coburgs, French Merinoes, all Wool, as low as 75 cents a yard. Call soon.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.

Oct. 28, 1861.

Miss C. Sheads'

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, opens Monday, September 2d, 1861.

Terms—Per session of five months, $75.—For Music and Languages extra.

For further particulars address

C. L. SHEADS,
Aug. 26, 1861. 6m Gettysburg, Pa.

A LARGE assortment of Men's heavy Water-proof Boots, Calf Boots, heavy Brogans, &c., just received and for sale cheap, at

Oct. 28. R. F. McILHENY'S

ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE, a very fine article, now to be had at H. G. CARR'S.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, or The New Remedy for RHEUMATISM.

DURING the past year we have introduced to the notice of the medical profession of this country the *Pure Crystalized Chloride of Propylamine*, as a REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM; and having received from many sources, both from physicians of the highest standing and from patients, the MOST FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS OF ITS REAL VALUE in the treatment of this painful and obstinate disease, we are induced to present it to the public in a form READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE, which we hope will commend itself to those who are suffering with this afflicting complaint, and to the medical practitioner who may feel disposed to test the powers of this valuable remedy.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, in the form above spoken of, has recently been extensively experimented with in the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, and with MARKED SUCCESS (as will appear from the published accounts in the medical journals.)

☞It is carefully put up ready for immediate use, with full directions, and can be obtained from all the druggists at 75 cents per bottle, and at wholesale of

BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,
July 1, 1861. 1y Philadelphia.

A. Mathiot & Son's

SOFA AND FURNITURE WAREROOMS, Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street, Baltimore, (near Fayette st.,) extending from Gay to Frederick st.—the largest establishment of the kind in the Union. Always on hand a large assortment of HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, embracing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Wardrobes, Mattresses of Husk, Cotton and Hair-Spring Beds, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Arm Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres, Marble Tables, Settees, Reception and Upholstered Chairs, ASSORTED COLORS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Wood Chairs, Office Chairs, Barber Chairs, Cribs and Cradles, Hat Racks, Hall Furniture, Gilt and Walnut Frame Looking Glasses, Sideboards, Extension Tables, of every length.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to call and give our stock an examination, which for variety and quality of workmanship is not equalled by any establishment in the country.

A. MATHIOT & SON,
Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street.

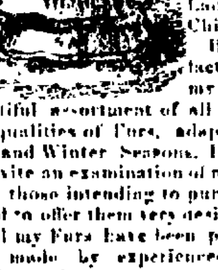
Aug. 6 1860. 1y

Merchant Tailoring.

NEW GOODS.—GEORGE ARNOLD has just returned from the city with a large stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Cassinets, Beaver Cloths, Over-coatings, Velvet Cords, Jeans, Drillings and Vestings, of every style.—Having secured the services of W. T. KING as Foreman, we are prepared to put up the above goods in style, equal to the best city manufacturing establishment, having turned out a large amount of work during the past season, all of which has given satisfaction. With a large increase of our business, goes to show conclusively that we do business in a manner not to be surpassed. Our stock of goods cannot be surpassed in quality or style. Give us a call, we have no doubt we can please.

Oct. 4, 1861.

Fancy Furs! Fancy Furs!!



JOHN FAREIRA, 718 Arch Street, between 7th and 8th Streets, (late of 818 Market St.,) Philadelphia, Importer and Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of FANCY FURS, for Ladies', Misses' and Children's Wear.

Having now manufactured and in store my usual large and beautiful assortment of all the various styles and qualities of Furs, adapted to the coming Fall and Winter Seasons, I would respectfully invite an examination of my stock and prices from those intending to purchase, as I am enabled to offer them very desirable inducements.

All my Furs have been purchased for cash, and made by experienced and competent hands, and the present monetary troubles render it necessary that I should dispose of my goods at very small advance on cost.

I am satisfied that it will be to the interest of those who design purchasing, to give me a call.

☞Recollect the name, number and street: John Fareira, (New Fur Store,) 718 Arch st., Philadelphia. [Sept. 16, 1861. 5m

Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA.—A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *Pres't.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Sec'y.*

Jan. 7, 1861. 1y

Chas. O. Fields,

BOOK-BINDER, Paper Ruler and Blank Book Manufacturer, 3d story, Small's building, Centre Square, YORK, PA. Banks, County Offices, and Counting Houses furnished with Blank Books, made of the best linen paper and on the most reasonable terms. Binding of every description executed with neatness and dispatch. Orders by mail promptly attended to. [Aug. 26, 1861. 3m*

Flour, Groceries, &c.

I HAVE constantly on hand, FLOUR, Corn and Buckwheat MEALS, Hommony, Soup Beans, Dried Fruit, and Pickels; SUGARS, COFFEES, Teas, Syrups, N. O. Molasses, (new crop, at 50 cents per gallon, the very best kind for baking,) English Cheese, and every other article usually kept in a Flour and Grocery Store. Give me a call. WM. GILLESPIE.

Gettysburg Dec. 31 1860 9m*

Union Inn,

GEORGE A. CORWELL, of the Union Inn, on the Chambersburg Turnpike, near the top of the South Mountain, takes this method of informing his friends and the public that he is prepared to accommodate all who may patronize him, in the best manner, and at moderate charges. No effort will be spared to give satisfaction. His table and bar will be found well provided, and his bedding unexceptionable. Large stabling for horses. He only asks a trial. [May 6, 1861. 3m

Removal.

WATCH & CLOCK REPAIRING.—LOUIS ZEITLER has removed his Watch & Clock Making Establishment to South Baltimore street, two doors north of Danner & Ziegler's Store, where he will be glad to receive a continuance of the patronage of the public. By close attention to business, good work, and moderate charges, he hopes to give general satisfaction, as heretofore.

Gettysburg, April 8, 1861.

THE attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to a large and splendid assortment of Ladies' fine Kid Boots, Lasting Gaiters, Gum Overshoes, &c., just received at

Oct. 28. R. F. McILHENY'S.